BOOKS. BOOKS, INST INDIDITITY or, the Bistory By Thomas B. Thayer. GAZETTER, contaming a deal of the state of the st

UMINATION AND MORAL in America;

pared for the publisher by the before his departure from the found among his papers at-it is presumed that noise can sed interest, and it is present-bat it will be made by God's good.

Aug. 3.

NER'S BOOK:

DRING, No. 132 Washing a July 29.

bey my Mother?

C. KING'S

King of kings, Remember the Sabbath day keep it holy. What an example—what an fuence to emanate from the British throne,

street, Boston.

il. 6weop. July 1.

USSES.

which im to be in constant al-than eighteen years past, berd ind making use of these instra eral hundred persons with the persons with the persons with which the most distracting rital of the Charlestown Alma-Descon Gideon Foster, is an 22 years,—and he is now budividual reflect, who may'e has experted payments of

heir return fe

parks and fashionable streets,

Let every man have a chance to the highest stations, if he can. The

at the west end of London; and I saw a conside-rable number of these ti led personages on va-rious public occasions. It is, I am convinced, extremely difficult for an American, with my

Nurenely difficult for an American, with my imited opportunities, to form a correct estimate of this class of the British nation. It strikes us as extremely absurd and ridiculous, that men, in any country, should be born legislators. We should a sent think of their bours born malker.

a lord, or an earl, 'mewling and puking in

re we can have of 'nature's noblemen.' the

enter; but away with your worm-eaten parch-ent—your blazing heraldry—your hereditary blons. Give us the men who rise by their

ts and qualify themseves to guide the which shine every night, in our clear ens—no titles, but those which true merit,

see are sentiments which I thiny approve, were instilled into my mind I know not early, and I hope they will never be erased, want no royal nor aristocratic road to.

The want my man aristocratic road to.

We are all peers—we are all commonant may none of the feudal gew-gaws of the control of the control of the feudal gew-gaws of the control of the

the old world ever be imported into this country, to dazzle our eyes, and cheat us out of our

J. PREDERIC FOOTER.

NG GOODS, &c. SHEETINGS-7-3 and 4-4

Super double mili'd Rese, Marweilles Quilts, all quali-, au outire new and beauti-

paired by a faithful work-

ommunion Service.

Boston

Mecorder,

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Travels.

Prom the New York Observer.
The King.

'Did you see the king of England?' 'No.' 'The princess Victoria?' 'No.' 'You went to France and Belgium, I believe. Did you see Louis Philip and Leopold?' 'No—neither of them. I never saw a king in my life.' 'What—cross the Atlantic, visit three kingdoms and not see a crowned head any where! Were they invisible, all the while you was abroad—or did the stemmess of your republicanism forbid you to look at them?' 'Neither.—They were seen by thousands, and had they crossed my path, I should have been glad of it, especially as one wants to say, when he returns from foreign countries, that he saw every thing. I will even confess, that one object I had in visiting Windsard was, to see William the Fourth; because he happens to wear the British crown. The supreme executive will of a mighty empire, is a grand abstraction; and to be clothed with its majesty, and entrusted with its high volitions, makes any man worth seeing, whatever may he his talents, his personal appearance, or his makes any man worth seeing, whatever may he his talents, his personal appearance, or his private character.

In title, in idea, and possibly upon parching the king of Great Britain has more power than the president of the United States—but the king of the the providence of the theory of the th

In tille, in idea, and possibly upon parchment, the king of Great Britain has more power than the president of the United States—but has he in reality? Is the royal will more imperative, than that of our own chief magistrate? I speak not here of the present incumbent, in either case, but of the executive prerogative. I know that in this country, the reigning monarch upon the British throne is thought by many to be clothed with dangerous powers; and it is true that, theoretically, 'the king can ho no wrong,' But in fact, be is hemmed in hy barriers which he cannot pass. There is a power above the throne, if not 'behind' it, to which he must bow. It resides in the British proline. No king, since James Second, has ever dared to enter the lists with the House of Commons. By stopping the supplies, they can hind the monarch hand and foot at any moment. He appoints his own ministers, without the advice or consent of parliament, it is true; but without its consent, he cannot keep them a single day. Whatever his private politics may be, in his official character, he can neither be whig, nor long. He must always be, what the majority of the Commons are. When they change, he must change. At their hidding, he must dismiss his greatest favorites, and put the administration of affairs into the hands of rival politicians, in whom, perhaps, he has no confidence. He may dismiss as many cabinets as he pleases; and he may send the refractory Commons back to their constituents, whenever his judzment, or his caprice, may dictate such an exercise of the royal prerozative; but he has no power to prevent their being returned by the people. And however he may prolong the contest, in the end, he must yield. It is as well sulfacent, or his caprice, may dictate such an exercise of the royal prevagative; but he has no power to prevent their being returned by the people. And however he may prolong the contest, in the end, he must yield. It is a swell settled, as the monarchy itself, that no cabinet can hold the eals, in opposition to the wi

was there; but how should he know, as I alked upon the terrace, and ascended the hat alked upon the terrace, and ascended the hat ements, that any such curiosity as mine would two been gratified by his appearance? I spent or Subdy his work, as usual on Sundays, ten o'clock, in front of the castle. It was not greatly misinformed, the number of those who 'fear God and keep his commandments' in the higher ranks of the British nation apars on the parade ground, when the bells are ten o'clock, in from of the case ar my lodgings. Should I steal out, and see with king of a great Christian nation apars on the parade ground, when the bells are aging for religious services? What a specific What a startling defiance of that edict of the services are the Sarbath day.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

[From the Nate Book of our Correspondent.]
Friday, Sept. 11.—Left Venice of Padua in

we had gone to St. George's, and seen the hole royal family. The only annoyance we therefore the complete times, who for some little time blocked up the diers, who for some little time blocked up the creet through which we wished to pass, on the return from the review to their barracks.

The English Nobility.

My letters of introduction did not make met all acquainted with the British peerage, to thing, however, was more common, than to the the equipages of lords and dukes and tarquises, in the parks and fashionable streets. only old testament dedicated church that I have only old testament dedicated church that I have ewest end of London; and I saw a consideration of these ti led personages on value of these ti led personages on value of these ti led personages on value of the British nation. It is, I am convinced, each opportunities, to form a correct estimate of opportunities, to form a correct estimate of the British nation. It strikes us a termely absurd and ridiculous, that men, by country, should be born legislators. We have soon think of their being born mathetics, linguists or moral philosophers. To therefore a carle, 'mewing and puking in the probability of the proposition of the probability of the probabilit ravishing, as the great chorus rose upon my ear. Our doxology, which is the only thing that all the people sing in America, never produced so fine musical effect. Why do not every body sing in our churches? It is one part of the system for forming good religious habits. Many are attached to their religion here from the effect produced on their minds by their own singing. How strongly rose the prayer in my mind that these people, ceremonially singing Latin, might be taught to sing both with the

heart and the understanding! heart and the understanding!
Rovigo.—After I had entered the church, the keeper locked the door, to make me pay for opening it, when I should go out. This has happened to me many times. There are to be nappened to me many times. There are to be found every where here schemes to obtain money from travellers. I have given I suppose to twenty persons to-day, probably more. Have had to show my passport at least seven times. Am furnished with three sets of papers to prove

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1836.

that defend the church, and not books of piety simply.

The book business is not very lively. The larger part of the works that I see, appear to be translations from other European languages, or pamphlets. I speak of modern books. As for newspapers, they are hardly to be spoken of. The best that I have seen (and I have seen twenty different ones) is no better than the worst of ours. That is, there is not a word but extracts from other European papers, with perhaps a notice of some provincial accident. There are some literary newspapers, and these too are either translations, or theatrical notices. Still there are some respectable scientific journals.

different. I could go to St. George's and hear to the fact that every one had a motive to be the king. Or I could go to the Congregational chapel, and worship in the or more simple forms, which I greatly prefer. I must make my election; and as conscience was decided in the matter, I went to the dissenting chapel. My respected brother and colleague of intrigue and gossip; never for social conversity. Or Codman, did the same; and I have no doubt, we had gone to St. George's and hear to the fact that every one had a motive to be the fact that every one had a motive to be the fact that every one had a motive to be to the fact that every one had a motive to be the fact that every one had a motive to be wildered by the sudden glare of him, when about uttering some peculiar senting first complimenting a minister with a high standing and then holding him and his family pursued such a course. Now suppose this was all true without coloring. Are the interests of morality and religion served by standing and then holding him and his family pursued such a course. Now suppose this family pursued such a course. Now suppose this family pursued such a course. Now suppose the conjugate of inquiry toward my pew, and shape what followed by the gloom or standing and then holding him and his family pursued such a course. Now suppose the was all true without coloring. Are the interests of moralist and religion served by the unded well interests of moralist and religion served by the unded well interests of moralist and true without coloring. Are the was perfectly docile here. I have known him, when about uttering some peculiar senting the was placed in the manner of the thread well interests of moralist and true without coloring. Are the interests of moralist and senting the was all true without coloring. Are the was perfectly docile here. I have how well interests of moralist and senting the was all true without coloring. Are the interests of moralist and senting the was all true without coloring. Are the was perfectly docile here. I the gospel, to have given a single hint throther minister of his fault and his family, fore publishing to the world? The writer I The writer I see often, and communications pass frequently; for it is true, as he says, we are not more than fourteen miles apart. Yet he never intimated to me my wrong, or that of my family. I most sincerely wish he had, for he is a brother from whom I have taken much sweet council, and reproof, given according to the gospel, uld have been an excellent oil, and sure I am it would have better met the feelings of my family. I believe I am as much opposed to riding and visiting on the Sabbath as the writer nimself. As he has no children of his own, he man not as well enter into the circumstances of a father as some of his brethren. I did go Sabbath morning as he says, and took my little boy, and if he had published the reasons, I would be willing and more than willing, it should be told the world over. If he did not say. My house, for twenty-five years, has been the say. My house, for twenty-nive years, has been the home of many of my brethren; and they know how my wife and children treat them. The law of my house is neither to make or receive visits on the Sabbath day, unless for purposes of humanity or piety. This is well understood by Mrs. —, who is a professor of religion, y Mrs. —, who is a professor of religion, ad my children, the three eldest of whom are and my children, the three eldest of whom are members of the church. With reference to what is said of my family, they plead not guilty to the charge, and feel much grieved by such censures from one that they would have re-spected as a father. My object in noticing

I will write no more on this subject, unless I should have occasion. IMPERFECTION.

A CASE OF AFFLICTION.

A CASE OF AFFLICTION.

Mr. Editor,—I am a man of sorrows, belonging to a class of sufferers of which the members are not small in these days. Few of us have liad our griefs before the public. But I think we should no longer smother them. I will tell you mine, in the simplicity of my heart, not doubting your sympathies will take the right direction. I belong to a certain church and parish, and the top-stone of my sorrows is, that I cannot manage my minister. Here are several sorrowful topics.

standing and then holding him and his family up before infidels and scoffed in the manner above described? I find no fault with you for printing, but I do think personalities should be used with a sparing hand, and then not without knowing the facts in the case. And more. Suppose the above were all true without excuse, would it not have been kind, and according to against all acrts of sin, without is required. against all sorts of sins, without its seeming any against all sorts of sins, without its seeming any concern of his whom he hits or how deep the wound. He seems to act on the principle, that the truth is a sort of piece of artillery, upon which it is his business to lay the match, and if any man stands in the way of the shot, that is his own responsibility. Now this way of doing things just upsets a dish here and another there, which have stood on their own bottoms during the whole reign of our former pastor. Men that had enioved an unbroken skin, during that that had enjoyed an unbroken skin, during that whole period, are now from time to time most sorely wounded. And I myself am among that unhappy number. And this too notwithstand-ing all former exemption, and my high standing all former exemption, and my high stand-ing in society. I verily believe the preacher would as soon level his rebukes at my sins as at those of the greatest villain in the parish. The former pastor used to cut up the wicked of the lower classes grandly. And well was I pleased at every shot thrown in that direction. But the versent pactor, while he does the same-But the present pastor, while he does the same, spreads his net also for other fish. He has But the pressin passes for other fish. He has adopted the principle of giving "to every man a portion," and therefore there is not a soul of us who is not reached from time to time by his arrows. Now I like sharp-shooting in the discrebes the property of the passes of the pressure of t arrows. Now I like sharp-shooting in the di-rection I might pre-cribe; but the matter of be-ing a target myself is what I cannot brook. I told him lately my mind about his preach-ing. There was no little wrath in my heart,

with no little of a hurricane in my countenance with no little of a hurricane in my countenance and voice. I thought he would palliate and paddle away like a frighted duck. But there was not the slightest appearance of consterna-tion about him. I hoped, too, if he was not to he frightened, he would at least grow hot un-der the excitement of my assault. But he cru-elly disappointed me here also. He was as cool as a "Lapland idol carved in ice." He money from travelers. I have given I suppose to twenty persons to-day, probably more. Have had to sho σ my passport at least seven times, Am furnished with three sets of papers to prove that I am not infected with cholera.

Came across a little prospectus of a Socie
spected as a rather. My object in noticing the three excitement of my assault. But he crusted as a rather of the excitement of my assault. But he crusted as a rather of the excitement of my assault. But he crusted as a rather of the excitement of my assault. But he crusted as a rather of the excitement of my assault. But he crusted as a rather of my assault as a rather of my assault as a rather of my assault as a rather of my a

But we ought, at the same time, to look with candor at the hereditary distinctions of other nations, and allow those who wear them, all the merit which they can justly claim. There can be no question that many of the English nobility are extremely stupid, imperious, and dissipated. But for their patrician blood, their titles, and alliances, they would not be tolerated in any decent society—would scarcely be heard of out of the kennel. Those, however, are very much mistaken, who sunness that the things uttered true? did they strike at any thing but sin? could you have been "hit of the archer" if there had not been in you something, &c. &c. Who could fail of being scandalized at such questions, who had any of that nobleness of soul which conscious wealth and influence in community inspire? Who wants to be teased with difficult questions, when he expects rather to find humiliation and retraction in him who has the impudence to ask them? Instead of there being confusion of face, as the result of that interview, where I had anticipated seeing it, I have the sorrow of believing it must have been seen in precise the opposite

must have been seen in precise the opposite direction.

was for two. The is the extraction of the Construction of the cons

the King of Kings, Remember the Sabbath day the keep it holy. What an example—what an induce to emanate from the British throne, and flow down upon all classes of the people! Inight have seen it, and who in America would beer known that I gratified my curiosity at the expense of my religion? But conscience would have known it; and the great day would have declared it. There was still one chance left of seeing the king service in St. George's chapel. Here, then, was 4 point, in which curiosity and devotion with the curiosity and devotion with the curiosity and devotion. The case of the Cathedral, Nicolo Scarabello, and who make the behove and peak out of the indiculty according to the behoved, and speak out frankly, on all occasion. There was all Windsor, under the deep and chilling shadow of the Establishment, asmall Independent chapel, leads in attached both. While I have no pascel so and bear whose of the control of the whole and the children; but that the difficulty and the more and windsor, under the deep and chilling shadow of the Establishment, asmall Independent chapel, leads in attached both. While I have no pascel so and bear of the control of the whole and the more indicated the control of the whole did not all the distributions. I have not provided the control of the whole and the state of the forming state of the Cathedral, Nicolo Scarabello, and the please of the Cathedral, Nicolo Scara The sword of Jehovah, and of Gideon The consequence was, in one word, which sums up the narrative, that the Midianites were defeated with dreadful slaughter; AND

Now reader, notice

1. How jealous God is of his honor. He so ordered the preliminaries of this victory as to secure all the praise of it to himself. He is glorified in the weakness and manifest insufficiency of his servants. Remember this. You will be the most honored and prospered as at

will be the most honored and prospered as instrument in his hand, when you most deeply feel that the excellency of your power is of God.

2. How careful was God to make the wisest selection, and the most judicious use of the instrumentality which he had designedly enfected out of caution for his glory. Things were bled out of caution for his glory. I mings were so managed, as to make it most manifest that Gideon's little band could do nothing as of themselves; and yet so as if everything depend-ed upon their heroism, God's servants must do their best, though he be all in all. Each precaution was taken to secure the victory, as much as if the hand of the Omnipotent

as much as if the hand of the Onimpotent had nought to do with it.

3. How close the connection between divine and human agency. Who can distinguish what part of this victory belonged to Gideon, and There was but one swore what to the Lord: There was out one sword between them, and both smote and conquered with it. The son of Joash cannot strike with-out the Lord, and the Lord will not strike without him. So, Christian, when you strive on the Lord's side, be both humble and zealous. the Lord's side, be both numble and Zealous. Feel, as if you were nothing at all: Act, as if you were everything. Feel, as though you could do nothing without him: Act, as though he would never work without you.

Finally;—Would you witness a glorious tri-

Finally;—Would you witness a glorious tri-umph of grace? Then blow the gospel-trump, and rouse the slumbering host of the enemy of God. Break your pitchers;—yes, Christians, break your pitchers, and let your light shine. Hide it no longer. It is high time to awake out of sleep. There may be trouble in the camp of the adversary, when you 'startle the dull ear' of spiritual night with the blast —and the crash—succeeded by the giare of —and the crash—succeeded by the glare your new-trimmed lamps. But take courag Unsheathe the sword of the Spirit. Wield as if it were your own; and plunge it, burn-ing, glowing, through the sinner's heart. Vic-

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

tory shall be yours. 'Five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight.' Who can stand before the allied forces of Israel and the Lord? Ye shall be delivered: and He shall be adored. Asmus.

From the Charleston Observer. MY PREACHING IS COMPARATIVELY FRUIT-

One of the obvious duties of a minister is to inquire respecting the fruit of his labors. If he dispenses the good seed of the word, and dispenses it aright, the promise of God seems to assure him that he shall not labor in vain, nor spend his strength for nought; and yet this is chiefly the result of my preaching. But why is it thus? From the most careful examination which I have been enabled to make I worked

is it thus? From the most careful examination which I have been enabled to make, I am led to infer that the reasons of my failure consist, I. In a want of simple reliance upon the Holy Spirit to give efficacy to his own word. No truth is more clearly taught in the Bible than that which ascribes the entire success of the gospel to divine agency. Neither Paul, nor Apollos, nor Cephas, nor any other Minister of the gospel, has ever succeeded by his own powers in turning sinners to God. As I am then but a mere instrument in his hands in the great work to which I am called, it becomes me to feel the full import of this solenn truth, and not to anticipate success but in humble rend not to anticipate success but in humble re-iance upon Him who is mighty to save, 2. There is a failure also, I have reason to

and not to anticipate success but in humble reliance upon Him who is mighty to save.

2. There is a failure also, I have reason to fear, in my preparations for the sanctuary. These are too hasty—too crude—too common place—too little adapted on the one hand, to the intelligent part of my audience, and, on the other, evincing too little of unction from the Holy One to make a favorable impression upon the more humble and devout. Now one remarkable trait of the Bible is its amazing variety. And yet nothing approaching that variety, characterizes my preaching. There is such a sameness, that when I am heard a few times, the precise tener of my exhortations and remonstrances, if not the exact language, can be fully anticipated. In this view of the subject, I am greatly humbled, as I know that "the Priest's lips should keep knowledge"—that I should give myself to reading, to meditation, and to prayer—that I should provide heaten oil for the sanctuary—and that I should bring from the treasury of the Lord things new and old for the chification of my people.

3. Another cause of my failure results from the feeble impression which the truth of God makes upon my own heart. It seems not to be a reality that I am an ambassador of Jesus Christ—and that myself and all my auditors are soon to appear at his bar, where we must render our final account. The worth of souls I cannot realize—and though I am persuaded that many who hear me are in imminent danger of everlasting perdition, I do not plead with

that many who hear me are in imminent dan-gar of everlasting perdition, I do not plead with them and for them as I should were this sol-emn truth inwrought in my heart as it is in my under-tanding.

4. My failure of success results again in not being the same extract applymentage for God in

4. My failure of success results again in not being the same earnest ambassador for God in private, that I am in public. If in the social circle, and in the private interview, I were to plead with Christians to keep themselves unspotted from the world, and with sinners to prepare to meet their God, with the same zeal which I seem to exhibit in the pulpit, it would have a salutary influence upon my own spirit, and it would prove that my carnestness for their salvation was not merely professional, and expended in public effisions, but that it attended me through every lane of life, and effectually prevented me from omitting to improve all suitable opportunities for winning them to Christ. them to Christ.

5. A still further cause of failure arises from

by A sun turner cause of failure arises from my not carrying individual cases to God, and spreading them before his throne. I pray for my people, but I pray in general terms. I pray for a blessing upon my labors, but a specific blessing on a given point, I do not intercede for, as I should, with all my heart. My study, and my parochial visitations, though they do not engage too much of my studyies. and my parochal visitations, though they do not engage too much of my attention, are rendered comparatively inefficient through neglect of closet duties—not that I neglect altogether these duties, but I do not perform them aright. I do not tarry in my closet—nor do I humble myself there—and weep there—and wrestle there, till the blessing which I crave with my lins is secured.

ps is secured.

6. I have also perhaps failed in my ministry rom an over degree of solicitude respecting the abors of others. Thave been told that they do not preach Christ and him crucified, and that they err om the faith once delivered to the saints, and I partly believe it. And as though my instrumen-tality set right all that is wrong, apply myself to the work—I enter boldly upon the defence of the truth. I arraign errors, and bear my tes-timony against them. And soon my own spirit own vineyard is left but poorly cultivated; and when I look for the fruits of my labors, I find t not in the increasing piety of my own people; nor in the arresting of the cvils which I had sailed. And I begin to think that had I at issance. And I begin to think that had I ale tended more exclusively to 1sy own work, in my own appropriate field, and acted decidedly when I was called upon to act, in the judica-tories of the Church—leaving it with God to should have been far better entitled than I can hope now to be to the plaudit, "Well done good and faithful servant."

These, Mr. Editors are some of the reasons,

which at present occur to me, why my preach-ing is comparatively fruitless. And as confes-sion is the first step towards amendment—and is my experience may have a counterpart in the experience of others, I submit to your udgment the expediency of publishing this hasty statement.

A Paston.

MISSIONARY COLONIZATION.

The establishment of colonies of Christians in heathen lands is now exciting much attention among American missionaries at different stations. Several communications on this subject have already appear ed in our religious papers. The following from Dr. Bradley of Bankok, in Siam, to Dr. Ives, of this city, will be read with interest .- N. Y. Obs Bankok, Feb. 15th, 1836.

DEAR BROTHER,—Although the pressure of my business will allow me but a moment, I must not suffer the opportunity which promises to present on the morrow, for sending to America, via Singapore, to pass without briefly expressing to you my views respecting the practicability and expediency of establishing a christian colony in this city. I trust ere this, the subject of sending colonies of pious laymen to the heathen, in this dark quarter of the carth, has come up before the christian public its my beloved country;—that it has awakened a thrilling interest in many a heart,—and that already some plan has been devised, and connenced for supplying many places which. Divine Providence has opened for such enterprise. In reflecting and conversing with my brothers and sisters upon this subject, in its relations to this city, my heart has often seemed too large to match the feeble powers of my mind, the consequence of which has been DEAR BROTHER, - Although the pressure of my mind, the consequence of which h nowhere but at the Throne of All Grace, pleading for Zion's enlargement and solemnly engag-

ing for Zion's enlargement and solemnly engaging to be forward in the performance of every known duty touching the furtherance of the precious gospel among this benighted people.

I am fully satisfied that it is practicable to establish a colony of pious laymen in this city, at least so far as this people would be concerned in the question. In this sentiment I am happy to be able to say, that I am sustained by the concurring opinion of all my worthy associates in this mission, and I think I may say, by my brethren of the Baptist mission also. The classes of business-men that would be most certain of a cordial welcome by the rulers and the pecple, and meet with happy success, in my opinion, ple, and meet with happy success, in my opinion would be 1st. Physicians, 2d, Merchants, 3, Ship pie, and meet with happy success, in my opinion would be 1st, Physicians, 2d, Merchants, 3, Shipwrights, 4 Silver smiths, and watch repairers, 5 Cabinet Makers, 6, Joiners, 7 Machioists, 8, Corton planters and manufacturers, 9, tamers and curriers, and 10th, Agriculturists and Horticul-

curriers, and 10th, Agriculturists and Horiculturists.

A half dozen or more physicians would be sure to meet with the most favorable reception. The people are well aware of the superiority of foreign physicians over their own. Even if they were not already convinced of it, it would require but little time or malent to set the question prever at rest in their minds. Humanit forever at rest in their minds. Humanity alors could offer a most urgent appeal for medical a is and skill to come from the land that is itself overflowing with it, and commisserate a people who are scourged with the most ignorant as well as cruel charlatians. The affluent would cheer fully give skillful physicians a liberal support while thousands of the poor would be proper subjects for dispensaries and hospitals. I have now 100 and more patients daily, the most ownorm are too poor to pay anything for my services, if it were my practice to demand in whom are too poor to pay any more to demand in the vices, if it were my practice to demand in these seem to be but a hardful when compared that I see ed with the multitudes of diseased that I see in my excursions about their city, many of whom are prevented from coming to me by their extreme poverty and illness. Christians who have ability ought to gather such into well regulated hospitals. Many of those whom I treat at my dispensary would be far better treated if they could have comfortable lodgings and proper rursing. It is immensely important that one hospital or more, on a large and thorough scale, be erected speedily, in this city. If there is in existence a christian colonization society having for its object the evangelization of the heathen in foreign lands, T would strongly advise that society to send at least a colony of physicians to ciety to send at least a colony of physicians to ce, and forthwith erect a l this place, and forthwith erect a hospital which would accommodate hundreds of invalidations. What could be a more interesting field for the exercise of benevolence? These immates could be made constant hearers of the Word of God and by with the constant hearers of the Word of God and by with the constant hearers of the Word of God and by with the constant hearers of the Word of God and by with the constant hearers of the Word of God and by with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the constant hearers of the Word of God and the with the word of God and the with the word of the word of God and the with the word of the be made constant nearers of the word of God, and by suitable prayer and finith on the part of the colonists, many of them would no doubt be translated into the kingdom of Christ Jesus, and become heirs of immortal glory. A peculiar glory of the gospel is, that it is preached to the constant that the proposition is the proposition. poor, and that upon such it more comme exerts, under God, its blessed influence. I exerts, under God, its blessed influence. If we would have the gospel prevail mightily among the heathen, we must obey the injunctions of our Saviour, and "go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor and the mained, and the halt, and the blind." It needs no proof that of all persons none are so ready to receive the gospel as the afflicted. It delights me to observe every Sabbath-day, the eagerness with which my poor patients listen to the overtures of Divine mercy. In this I think it cannot be mere fancy to say, that we have an earnest of a glorious harvest of

Three or four merchants, no doubt, would be allowed to live here if they desire it. One English merchant has resided in the place 10 or 12 years, and has accumulated, it is believed, a large estate. Recently he has returned from a visit to estate. Recently he not returned from a visit to England with a partner. If men of the world can more than support themselves in husiness among this people, there can be no good rease in to fear that God would not make room for and support devoted christians in similar business. The mercantile business of this city is a mply sufficient to justify an addition to the number of well break business. business-men in this department. Who does not see that pious mere thants could exert a powerful and benign influence upon the

The Siamese are beginning to tu rn their at tention much to ship-building, and a re very de-sirous to build their vessels after Eu ropean and American style. The rulers and p rinces who are engaged in this work would rejo ice to pa-tronize one or more skillful workin en in this

A silversmith and watch-repairer is wery m needed here, and the people feel then ced. They are fond of watches, but the great of jection to purchasing them now, is, that there is tota person in the kingdom who can repair the am when they get out of order. A ready demand t would also be found for many articles peculia r to the

also be found for many and the more a fluent men, exhibit a great desire to procure hour schold furniture of Europe and American manufacture. Chow Pah himself would keep one Cabine & manufactures a basis of constantly, such in this desire after new and rich articles of house hold

There is not a good carpenter and joiner in exceedingly tardy in their work. American joiner would probably accomplish nore in a day than would balf a dozen Chirrese He would probably be well pa-

The field is vast for the introduction of lab saving machines. Machines of almost all kiruls here are the most awkward contrivances imaginable; of course machines, suffer for want of sufficient patronage, suffer for want of sufficient patronage.

oil appears to be well adapted to the f cotton. British natives know next to nothing about cultivating it. That found in the market is chiefly of spontaneous growth. There is ample room for cotten plants. An increase in the culture of this cotten might render it necessary to introduce a cotten factory.

This country abounds with hides, and with

This country anomals and there are none materials for tanning them—but there are none who have skill in the business of tanning. The leather made here is most miserable. A good her made here is most miserable. her and currier would find an open do

tanner and currier would find an open door.

Chinamen are the principal tillers of the ground in Siam. Like all other kinds of busies this is also unskillfully conducted. This soil might be made to produce much more than they realize from it. And furthermore it is but a small portion that they cultivate. It is remarkable how much excellent land there is in Siam. and even about Bankok that is almost useless

of my opinions. Confident as I am that they are not visionary, I do hope and pray, that God will use them as humble instruments in trans planting an American church in this city from which shall sound out the word of God with

great power to all this nation.
Yours, in Christ, Dan. B. Bradli T. SCOTCH CONGREGATIONALISTS ON SI A

The following are the resolutions on American S la-very adopted by the Congregational Union of Scotlar d, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow.

1. That, as a meeting of the Congregation al nion of Scotland, we are not to be considered. in regard to any sentiments we express, or any utions we adopt, as sustaining an official representative character, or as assuming resolutions we adopt, as sustaining an official and representative character, or as assuming any kind or measure of authority, which would be at variance with the great distinguishing principle maintained by us, of the mutual independency of the churches of Christ: that, in the resolutions which follow, we speak for ourselves, whilst, at the same time, we have abundant ground for entertaining the most confident assurance, that they are in full accordance with the views and wishes and prayers of the great

body of the brethren throughout the country

with whom we are associated.

2. That, in the spirit of those Christian principles, which are the foundation of our personal hopes, the elements of our spiritual life, and the charter of our New Covenant liberties, we look back with devout thankfulness to the God Chemical the charter to the charter of the of Providence, to the decision of our legislature, by which, after a long and arduous struggle, the slave trade was branded with the stigma, and condemned to the punishment, of felony; and in the same spirit, we contemplate the more recent act, following up the abolition of that ecent act, following up the abolition of that efarious traffic, by which a final termination has been put to slavery itself throughout all the colonial dependencies of the British empire,— an act by which a seemly and glorious consiscolonial dependencies of the British empire,—
an act by which a seemly and glorious consistency has been imparted to our character and
institutious as a free people, and a dark cloud
has been dispelled, which had long brooded
over our beloved land, heavily charged with
the vengeance of offended beaven.

3. That at the time when this act was passed
—an act demanded alike by the claims of humanity, justice, religion, and sound policy—

manity, justice, religion, and sound policy-one, and not the least of the sources of our grateful joy was, the sanguine anticipation of the beneficial influence which might be exerted on the counsels and conduct of other people, by on the counsels and conduct of other people, by the example of a nation occupying, through di vine favor, so exalted and commanding a position as our country does, amongst the governments, not of Europe only, but of the world—an influence, of which our high estimate led us to cherish the delightfully cheering hope, that at no distant period "every yoke should be broken," and, in all lands, "the oppressed should go free."

4. That we cannot but regard with feelings 4. That we cannot but regard with feelings of special interest our transatlantic brethren in the United States of America, congratulating them on their participation with ourselves, through the kindness of the same universal Ruler, in the precious blessings of a common freedom, and a common Christianity; holding in admiration the amount of Christian liberality and Christian effects existed the tables in the and Christian effort evinced by them, in dissemination of the Word of God and of dissemination of the Word of God and of the education requisite for the use of it through every part of their own territory, as well as for aplete evangelization of the world; but that in proportion to the delight we have experienced in hearing of such triumphs of Christian principle amongst them, have been our astonishment and concern, that both their freedom and their religion should be so sadly tarnished by the increase. by the incongruous association with the slavery, to so vast an extent, in all its hideo the incongruous association with them of forms of traffic and oppression, and in regard to millions of immortal fellow creatures, depen-dent upon them; the systematic proscription by severe penal laws of all that instruction which might impart, to the victims of corporeal thral-dom, the knowledge which enlightens and save dom, the knowledge which enlightens and saves the soul, and the liberty wherewith Christ makes sinners free; and our wonder and sor-row are rendered the more intense by the infor-mation, that so many Christian men and Chris-tian ministers stand chargeable with what we tran ministers stand chargeable with what we are constrained to denominate the sia of slave-dealing, in direct contravention, as we hold it to be, of those principles and precepts, which it is the very object of the Christian ministry to expound and inculcate, and of the Christian charges. scter to exemplify,

5. That "God having made of one blood all

nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth,"—and all, sprung from a common origin, having become partakers in a common guilt, the objects of a common redemption, we sinthe objects of a common redemption, we sin-cerely lament the extensive and deeply-rooted prevalence of a prejudice so unworthy the ger erosity of freemen, and of the humility and di erosity of freemen, and of the humility and dig-nity of Christians, as that against color—a pre-judice by which so many millions of fellow men are placed under an unnerited and disgraceful approbrium, are excluded from intercourse, are prevented from availing themselves of such ad-vantages as might enable than to evince their fair average of intellectual endowment and marral capabilities, and so to assume the preair average of intellectual electrons the posi-moral capabilities, and so to assume the posion in society to which they raight thus lish their claim; and even in many instances doomed to retain the stigma of marked separation in those ordinances of Christian co nion, where all distinctions ought to be merged in the common characters of fellow sinners and

our conduct, the spirit of the first murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—but in the better spirit of that religion which associates in one holy and blessed fraternity, "all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours," and which imperatively prohibits our "suffering sin upon our brethren," we feel it our incumbent duty the programment of the spirit our the suffering sin upon our brethren," we feel it our incumbent duty o expostulate most affectionately, most respect-fully, but most earnestly, with our Transatlan-ic fellow Christians, imploring them to lay to heart, in this matter, their duty to God the Common Father, to Christ the comm riour, to their kindred of the human fam specially to those members of the Reshall form a part of the "multitude which no man can number, out of all peoples, and kinman can number, out of all peoples, and am dreds, and nations, and tongues, that shall stand at last before the throne and before the Lamb; to raise themselves from their lethargy, and, in the power of the principles of our common citib with the lawages of beat which Chris with the largeness of heart which Christianity inspires, the regard to humanity justice which the Royal Law demands, that practical consideration of the true interests of their country, which a sound policy dictates, to unite their efforts and their prayers in break-ing asunder the yoke both of cruel bondage and and a sunder the yoke both of cruel bondage and of degrading prejudice, in rolling away the reproach that lies at once on their national and their Christian reputation, and so bringing down upon themselves, their churches, and upon their country, the blessing of Him who, in immediate connection with such deeds of justice, and such "works of charity and lab of love," and in token of his gracious approval f them when done for his name, hath said— Then shall thy light break forth as the morn-

ing, and thine health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."

7. That, in such way as may be deemed most expedient and efficient by the committee of the Congregational Union, these resolutions be ted to our brethren of the Congrega tional churches in the United States of Ameri-ca, with assurances of our most cordial affec-tion, and with earnest prayers that they may be received on their part in the same fraternal spirit in which, we are deeply conscious, they have been dictated on ours, and that, by the divine blessing, they may, in some small measure at least, contribute to the realization of the inbly interesting and momentous objects to which they relate,

INQUIRIES.

What must be the spiritual state of that Christian who fails, week after week, mon hafter month, and year after year, to consider seriously and till he shall have come to a conclusion satisfactory to his conscience,—the question of his personal duty in reference to the church and to his impenitent friends and neighbors? Can one who has a good hore in Christ benit to one who has a good hope in Christ be guilty of such neglect

Observe,—it is not of passing thoughts o Observe,—it is not or passing transitory feelings that we inquire. It is a transitory feelings that demands thought—study; and is not to be disposed of in an hour or a day. It requires time. What must be that man's has not time to spiritual state who thinks he has not time to

'first' in this place refer to time merely,-mean ing only that you must become reconciled to God before you become entangled in the cares of the world and give yourself up to to the service of mammon,—and that, ever after, you may be as worldly minded and as self-seeking and that, ever after, you may be as worstently minuted and as self-sections as you can consistently with a decent outward profession of Christian hope? Does it not rather imply the place that divine things ought alreays to hold in your affections? And were that place accorded to them by you, would it be only the fragments—the odds and ends of time, that you would find yourself able and disposed to allot to questions of personal duty towards friends and neighbors?—Vt. Chronicle.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, August 19, 1836.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Increased Contributions Needed to Sustain the Op-

erations of the Board. No. 2. The Foreign Missionary enterprise of the American rches began in the hearts of a few young men who were preparing for the ministry. Rich as it is in blessings to our country and to the world and far richer in ise, it owes its origin, under God, to a little band of youth who resolved to execute in their own persons nission to the heathen. When this purpose was formed no funds for the support of missions had been provided, no means of raising funds had been devised They heard the command of Christ, they felt for the erishing heathen, and in faith they consecrated then elves to the work of publishing the glad tidings.

So when they were ready to go out, those venera de men, who acted as the agents of the churches in nding them, knew not where to find the means of their support. Not without much solicitude they sent forth. Many thought it a hazardous experiment. The result exceeded their hopes. Funds paired into the Treasury. Soon they were able, not only to sustain hat mission, but to form another, and ere long a third.

At an early period in the history of the work it beame evident, that to obtain suitable laborers in sufficient numbers was far more difficult than to raise funds After some time the Prudential Committee adopted the principle of accepting every well qualified candidate for missionary employment who offered his services. For years the great object of solicitude has been to find the men. For this purpose schools and olleges and theological seminaries have been visited Appeals from the pulpit and the press have been multiplied. Pastors and Sabbath School eachers and pa ents have been exhorted to co-operate, by preparing the youth entrusted to their care, for this work, and by pressing upon them the duty and privilege of selfonsecration to Jesus Christ to make known his gos pel to the perishing.

These efforts God has crowned with his blessing.

Increasing numbers in every part of the church, have responded to the call for laborers, "Here are we, send us." Among them are many who, to say the east, are as highly gifted and have as fair prospects of usefulness and comfort at home, as any of their felows. But they hear the Master saying to them is his word, and by his providence and Spirit, " Depart I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles!" And hey are not disobedient to the heavenly vision. For his name's sake, and as the messengers of the churches, they are ready to go forth. Of us, whom they leave in the enjoyment of all our precious privileges, they ask only that we send them to their fields of labor, provide for them food and raiment, and the means

Though twenty missionaries and assistant mission ies have left us for their stations among the heathen, since the first of June, more than fifty are still here waiting to be sent forth. Of these, twenty-two are to go out as ordained ministers, one of whom is a regularly educated physician. Three others are ph cians; twelve are teachers; and fourteen are female ssistant missionaries: in all fifty-one. They have been appointed and most of them designated to their stations, with the expectation on their part and on the part of the Committee, that in a few months they would be enabled to commence in the dark places of the earth, that work of faith and labor of love to which they have devoted their lives.

The preparations of some to leave their native land are already complete, of others nearly so. Their brethren abroad, who have long needed their aid, and whose hearts are pained more because the harvest is so great and the laborers so few, than by those toils under which they are ready to sink, are eagerly looking out for their coming. In more than one instance, the people for whom they are to labor, having already had a few faint rays of light thrown upon them so as to render the darkness visible, are sending across the ocean the Macedonian cry. "Come over and help us: and day by day repeating the inquiry, "When will more teachers come, that we too and our children may

be instructed?" not a single missionary should be detained at home one already appointed, convey them to their stations, and equip them for their work, will require an expendinow on their way, cannot be sustained next year for less than \$250,000. And it is known that the number of young men devoted to missions and now pre paring for the work, who will be ready to offer their services to the Board during the ensuing twelve months, is greater than it ever was before.

Shall those who have been appointed be sent out? Shall others be encouraged to offer themselves? Shall the Committee still declare the willingness of the friends of the cause to support all the well qualified laborers who can be obtained? Shall they say to the youth who long to bear a part in this blessed work. but who have nothing to give to it but themselves, "Cherish those benevolent desires, cultivate that holy zeal and compassion, embrace every opportunity of preparing for usefulness among the heathen. The work is vast. And your brethren, whose every interest in it is no less than yours, will take care that you shall not want the means of access to those whose salvation you desire!"

Or must the Committee say to those who are waitng to hear that the time of their embarkation is fixed, We have mistaken the spirit of the churches. Your expectations and ours must be disappointed!" And to the missionaries abroad, shall they say, "Be patient, look upward for help; do what you can, no more is required of you!"

It is for the friends of the cause to decide in this matter. The Board are but their agents. If the means of moving onward are withheld from it, it has no alternative but to pause in its work of mercy, no matter how touching the cries of the destitute, or how bright with promise the fields spread out bofore it.

spiritual state who thinks he has not time to bestow more than a few moments now and then, on this subject? Can he be pursuing the "chief end of man?"

What is the meaning of the words, "seek first the kingdom of God?" Does the word

which Jesus gave his life, and to which they owe st valued privileges and their dearest hop Churches that have sustained it hitherto, and have perhaps given their sons and daughters to the work, will raise higher the standard of self-denying liberality

and fervent prayer. Auxiliary societies, those tried helpers in this was fare, will say to the Board, Go forward: God helping us, we will stand by you and assert our privilege to provide ample means for multiplying the triumphs of

Friends who have hitherto stood aloof, under a mpression that the Board did not need their aid, will w swell the list of generous contributers.

And a new and interest in the world's wakened by this emergency in the hearts of rich and poor, and pouring itself forth in gifts and prayers, will impart a new impulse to the tide of mercy that is rising and moving onward, to cover the earth as th waters cover the great deep.

Missionary Rooms, Boston, August 1st, 1836

A. B. C. F. M.

We invite attention to the notice of the meeting he American Board. The place of meeting this year is very convenient for the attendance of the friends of missions in New England. It is not, perhaps, gene rally knows, that the meetings are public; that any may be present at all the discussions; and that all hone rary members, that is, a great part of the minister and many others, have as full power to act in the meeting as any other members, except that they do not rote. They can offer resolutions, and amendthe corporate members.

Those, therefore, wish fully to understand the policy of the Board, would do well to attend. If any thing is wrong, they can use their influence to correct Whatever is right, they can assist to promote. while there, and aid more efficiently afterwards for the information they will gain while there.

The meeting will be continued from day to day till the business of the Board is finished; however long that period may be.

We especially request the attendance of all who wish to know more fully, why the Board needs an increase of its annual income.

EVANGELISTS.

It is taken for granted, by some men, that settled pastors will generally be in a state of "spiritual lethargy," and that something besides the events of God's providence, the teachings of his word, and the operaions of his Spirit, is needed to "arouse" them from it. For this reason, it is thought, we must have evangelists, to go round among them and "arouse" them onally. It is thought we must have, not merely a Whitefield, once in several hundred years, but an order of men, somewhat numerous, and permanently in the field; or that lethargic race, the settled pastors, will sleep too soundly.

To visit and "arouse" all the pastors as frequen

ly as such sleepy folks are apt to need awaking,pecially as, the business of keeping them awake being mitted to others, they will feel the less responsi bility for it themselves, -must require a very considerable number of evangelists. Who is to keep them awake? Who shall "arouse" the evangelists from "spiritual lethargy?" Will their office, or their mo bility, or their peculiar manner of acting, be an unfailing specific against drowsiness? Is spiritual life in evangelists to be sustained by circumstances? They will get used to their circumstances after a time, and ty need "arousing," now and then, as really and as much as pastors. What shall we do? Shall we have being incapable of annihilation, had returned to the another order of men, whose peculiar duty it shall be to "arouse" the evangelists:

There is another difficulty. How shall evangelists be selected? Shall the clergy, or the churches, or both, in a certain district, meet in convention and choose an evangelist for that district? This, we confsss, looks rather too Episcopalian. The N. Y Churchman says that evangelists are only poor subst tutes for bishops, whose business it is to go round among the common clergy and set them right. Such ceeding would go far to justify the assertion This will hardly do.

to think fit to take the responsibility? Are pastors and churches willing to be systematically exposed to regular or irregular visitations for such purposes, from whomsoever any body thinks fit to authorize? Or shall they appoint themselves? If so, who will be them. If they intend to establish "revolutionary most likely to volunteer? Who will be most sure to government " on the principles of Robespierre only think themselves fit for that employment? Who in certain places, and for a few days at a time, as would probably be called out, by a notice, that 40 or they in their wisdom or their wrath shall see fit, let us 400 men are wanted, "eminently qualified" to go around among settled pastors and arouse them fro "spiritual lethargy?" unfit for the business.

upon to keep the church awake and promote the con- may be well for them to read the history of his life. not a single missionary should be detained at home one at once and in earnest? They have that arrangement Robespierre carried on his "revolutionary govern-firmly, by imitating God? In what part of his life 4d. is nearly \$40,000 in debt. To fit out the laborers in full operation. Their ministers are generally itine- ment," till he was beheaded; and we believe that the rant evangelists. They have no settled pastors among wielding of "public force," otherwise than according them. Their "local preachers" are not settled pas- to "constitutional maxims," under the pretence of ture of not less than 830,000. And these, in addition to the missionaries already in the field and those private members are connected. If we adopt their system in part, would it not be better to adopt it severe punishment of the leaders. thoroughly?

AMERICAN ROBESPIERRES.

At an assemblage, which called itself "a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, convened at the Lower Market House, in pursuance of a public call, on the 23d day of July, 1836," after certain resolutions, demanding that Mr. Birney should

well-wisher of his country; and that we, in initiation of the noble and fearless example set us by those true hearted Americans, declare that whenever we shall find an existing evil, wicked and mischievous in its conception, warring against the best interests and happiness of our common country, by its effects aiming at the destruction and disunion of our happy government, and only prompted and sustained by those untiring engines of human ambition, hope of gain and love of notoriety—but shielded from legal abatement, according to the usual practice of our laws, so as to leave us but one channel through which we can rid our fair land from its withering influence, that in seizing that one tangible point, our exertions shall be firm, united, and decided.

THE FRENCH ROBESPIERRE. Extracts from a "Report on the Principles of Revo-

lationary Government," presented to the French Na-

The end of constitutional government is, to preserve

stablish it. Revolution is the war of liberty against its end

Revolution is the war of liberty against its enemous; constitutional government is, the government of liberty, victorious and peaceable.

Revolutionary government has need of an extraordinary activity, because it is in a state of war. It is guided by rules less uniform and rigorous, because the circumstances in which it finds itself are stormy and changeable, and because it is obliged to employ constantly new recovers to meat new and pressing onstantly new resources, to meet new and pressing

Constitutional government is principally occupied about civil liberty, and revolutionary government about public liberty. Under constitutional government, it is almost enough to protect individuals against the abuse of public power. Under revolutionar government, the public power is obliged to protect itself against the factions which attack it.

Revolutionary government were to good citizeners.

Revolutionary government owes to good citizens, protection; to the enemies of the people, nothing but death.

If they [the enemies of revolutionary government,] If they (the enemies of revolutionary government, J demand the literal observance of constitutional maxims, it is only that they may violate them with impunity.— The ship of constitutional government was not made to remain always in port; but it ought not to put forth in the fury of the tempest, and under the inuence of contrary winds .-

If revolutionary government ought to be more ac-tive in its progress and more unrestrained in its moveents than ordinary government, is it therefore less t and legitimate? No. It is founded upon the lest holy of all laws, the safety of the people; on the most perfect of all titles,—necessity.

It has also its rules, all drawn from principles of just

ce and public order. It has nothing in common with archy and disorder. It so bject, on the contrary, is repress them, and to bring on and establish the reign law. It has nothing in common with despotism, a not the passion of individuals which ought to dit, but the public interest. tice and public order. marchy and disorder.

rect, but the public interest.

It ought to coincide with the ordinary principles of government, in all cases where they can be rigorously applied without danger to the national freedom. The measure of its force must be, the audacity or perfidy

of the conspirators.—

What, then, must we do? Follow out the guilty authors of perfidious schemes; protect patriotism, even in its errors; vindicate the patriots, and incessantly elevate the people to the summit of their rights and their schemes.

and their destinies.

Take care that you do not kill patriotism in you attempts to regulate its movements. Patriotism is it its nature ardent. Who can love his country coldly: as nature ardent. Who can love his country country.

What patriot was always free from error?—If we regard as criminals all those who, in a revolutionary movement, pass the exact line of prudence, and include in one common proscription with bad citizens, the natural friends of liberty; the adroit emissaries of the country of the count tyrants, having first led them astray, will next become their accusers, and perhaps their judges.

The whole report may be found in the Moniteur Dec. 27, 1793. A candid comparison of these documents shows conclusively, that the practical principles of Wilson N. Brown and his associates at Cin and those of Robespierre, that "monster of blood," are substantially the same. Both justify their course with equal plausibility, and with substantially the same arguments. Both resort to force, not under the direction of 'constitutional maxims,' in disregard of the rights of individuals, for the protection of public liberty. Both admit that as little of such force should be used as the nature of the case will permit. Both would measure the amount of such force, as constitutional who are now elaves. That doctrine is government does not sanction, by the "audacity or the perfidy of the conspirators." And both would screen from punishment the agents in the use of un- rison, Thompson, Phelps, Goodell, and others, constitutional force, by the plea that their intentions

The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor was ar act of a different character. It was regarded as resistance, not to government, but to usurpation. ly after, the Colonies solemnly declared that the King f Great Britain had "abdicated " country, and that the supreme legislative authority, people for its exercise. The regularity of its exercise was much interrupted by the usurpers; but still, the proceedings of the revolution were regarded as em nating from legal and constitutional authority, exercised in the most regular way which the circumstance of the times permitted. There was no setting aside of acknowledged constitutional government, on the principles of Messrs. Robespierre, Brown, and their asso-

Brown mean to follow the example which they quote: Do they intend to regard the present government of this country as an usurpation, and themselves as the only legitimate rulers? Do they intend to overthrow the existing government, and establish another in its place? If they mean this, let us know it, and the nuthorities of the nation will know how to deal with know that. Let us understand them, and then we his m shall know how to meet them. We wish to know The very men, of course, who how far men in our country intend to act on those principles, which kept the guillotine so busy under Finally, if itinerant evangelists are to be relied the reign of the revolutionary butcher of France. It continue, till it is stopped in the same way-by the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Plea for Colleges; by Lyman Beecher, D. D. Second Edition. Cincinnati, Truman and Smith, 1836. pp. 95, 18mo. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lin-

Dr. Beecher concludes that there must be governnent in Colleges.

cease publishing the Philanthropist in that city,
The following resolution was offered by Wilson N. Brown, and adopted.

Resolved, we entertain the most profound respect for the memories of the venerated patriots of more than "sixty years since," who, in the barbor of Boston, without the sanction of law—but in the plentitude of the justiness of their cause, took the responsibility of reshipping the tea cargo—and for which illegal act they were entitled to, and did receive, the warmest thanks and gratitude of every lover of good order and well-wisher of his country; and that we, in imitation of the works and fractules of the machine of the works and fractules of the profession and gratitude of every lover of good order and well-wisher of his country; and that we, in imitation of the works and fractules and fractules and fractules, come that rustees and fractules, come the machine of the works and gratitude of every lover of good order and well-wisher of his country; and that we, in imitation of the works are fractules, come to principle to the started wives, and the starvation of abused children. The only question for debate is, who shall govern the faculties, come to prison the prison and the gallows, from the arms and the grave of the science. Wall of trust and faculties, come to principle of the machine of legislation and government on boards of trust and faculties. But this is a usage which has a legal of the science will be a trusted wives, and the starvation of abused children, warnings from the prison and the gallows, from the arms and the grave of the science warnings from the prison and the gallows, from the starvation of abused children, warnings from the prison and the gallows, from the denied, that custom and law have devolved the responsibilities of legislation and government on boards of trust and faculties. But this is a usage which has the same of the science warnings from the prison and the gallows, from the case of the science, and the grave of the science, and the starvation of abused children

The objection is of no force that editors of newspa-pers are absent, and receive their information at second hand, and are no more fit to govern colleges, than the populace are to govern, by hearsay, the husbandman on his farm—the mechanic in his shop—the physician in his practice—or the general on the field of battle. The entire difficulty may be removed by committees of students making received. The entire difficulty may be removed by committees of students making reports, and receiving the necessary orders, in regular alternation. If any, however, uncharitably insist that students are liable to colored ex parte statements, and editors to credulity or trifying mistakes, it will only lead to the obvious satisfactory conclusion that the statements and editors to credulity or trifying mistakes, it will only lead to the obvious satisfactory conclusions that the statement of the st and satisfactory conclusion that the students themselves should bear rule, and the faculty obey, as the only alternative to secure comprehensive and mature views, prevent the abuse of power, and unite recent discoveries with grave experience by the rapid rotation in

office of the students, and the perm de faculty. Obvious, howev ach a course may be, every ducted with all the r ing youth, have utterly failed. No att. made to disrobe the faculty all at once. extended only to the remainder of hours—and no right to pervert the the prosperity, or jeopard the exiselves what would and what wo results; and when their own and the authority and abandoned the institution and from sources which ought to be er we have been assured that of we have been assured that one of these derelict tutions is dead—a warning, no doubt, to the a of all kindred institutions in the nation to sub-their pupils while they are in the way with then at any time they perish from it when their we kindled but a little.

Slavery and the Domestic Slave Trade in the r In a series of letters addressed to the etector committee of the Am. Union for the Reief Improvement of the colored race. By Prof. 2 Andrews. Boston: Light and Steams. 1836.

We have spent two hours in reading this volum and we are delighted with the urba and we are delighted with the urbanity, fairness, edor and truth-seeking spirit of its author. If he is worthy of confidence he is a very great deceive, his book bears the marks of intelligence and home

emancipation, although it was his object to si opinions of others rather than his own. But i opinions of others rather than his own. But if cipation is the renunciation of all right and title slave as property, would be not wish that a take place immediately? The objection is, the slave is not prepared for emancipation. But objection valid against emancipation as above of What? not prepared to be treated as a ward or rather than as an article of merchandize? The is not prepared for emancipation from pare straint. Must you therefore make him slave precessary restraint may be imposed without hold. necessary restraint may be imposed without ho as a chattel. If not, -if the necessary res od are slavery-then entire freed and yet remain subject to restraint. And if even necessary restraint may be imposed on the sla while at the same time he is emapoin

What then is the error of our author what then is the error of our author. Not that; does not wish the slave to be treated as a human leing immediately, and invested with all the right of human being. We have no reason to think that has not as much love for the slave as ourselves, and love too under the direction of as much intellige But he IMAGINES that the doctrine of emancipation is altogether a different thing from what treally is .- Ohio Observer.

This proves that "the doctrine of Immedate Emancipation " on the Western Reserve " is also gether a different thing from what it really is " in Bos ton and New York. The "leaders" can never be brought to admit what is here said she the continuance of "necessary restraint" upon th ism." Prof. Andrews understands the term. " mediate Emancipation," as it is understood by actually govern the movements of their party. T abolitionism of our brethren on the Reserve is a rational affair.

N. B. Possibly some of the Eastern " leaders ray admit what the Observer says about restraint," with the "mental reservation," the restraint" is "necessary," except that which laws now impose on freemen. That, however, we be a use of language, the honesty of which we

RIGHTS! RIGHTS!! RIGHTS!! What is the moral tendency of thinking and tal

and reading all the time about Rights! What kind Christians shall we be, if our religious charact formed by perpetual lectures on Rights? doctrine of giving to every one just what he Righ to receive, were made the supreme law of universe! Why, the whole human race would turned into hell at once and forever. If every integent being should act on the painciple of exercising his undoubted Rights, woe to the world of sinns The "Father's throne" would be only a "seat dreadful wrath," and shoot "devouring flame." is proper or profitable for us to talk and act as a characters were formed by the contemplation of suc a God? The Bible, we are oure, invites us to conter plate a God who is "merciful and gracious, alow us to anger, abundant in goodness, forgiving inquity transgression and sin;" to catch his spirit and inuta example; and not to form ourselves on the mod of one who is evermore insisting upon all his Rights

"Ah! But we are talking about the legal and constitutional rights of men, which are good, and should be held firmly, against the encroachmeurs of

Be it so. Did you get that spirit, of nolding Rights Christ set you such an example? In what part of his word has he left you such a precept? What do you think of the man, who insists on all

his legal and constitutional rights? He has a legal and constitutional right to be a miser; to keep back every cent of his property from every generous purpose; t enforce the collection of principal and interest, to the Dea. Giles has a legal and a constitutional right to

work his distillery, and every body who can get a license has such a right to make as many drunkards a Le can: disregarding entirely the tears of broken-

the most part anterior to the immortal march of mind, are exposed to narrow views, selfwill, and the abuse of power. While editors, having the advantage of comparative youth, and riding on the front wave of modern improvement, are eminently qualified to fling weekly the first rays of increasing light on the youthful mind, and thus to lead their charge to GREEN PASTURES, if not beside the STILL WATERS.

The objection is of no force that editors of recommending and having their half of the "free discussion," and filling up their part of the time wall d hisses, howls, groans, interjections, and verbs in the imperative mood. There is no law against this, - ukless indeed the orator bargained for the place, on the express condition that the "discussion" should be " free " on his side on'y.

"But certainly, he has no right to call them kus unless they are so."

includes the liberty of tell Women have rights, too, and en out of them by public op their rights, let people say what of their legal and constitution ed, if they can. If any unn

August 19, 1836.

k of any man, whose duty it is to an undoubted legal and constituti him and tell him so, and argue the will listen, and convince his ht not some of them to be exe its very existence should be de a they innocently do otherwise?

duty a sin? And may they her," without rebuking him? not partakers of his guilt? If t ing, a few lectures against " fale are them for the undertaking. the exercise of their rights out ntiment, somebody says that so de of sterner stuff," than to do If any persons find fault with these re have an undoubted legal and co as displeased as it pleases the ess all the displeasure they for that, whether they are displease er bad reasons, or without an B. We have thought very grave and perhaps we shall write g gain attention to it; -which we sur and constitutional Right to do. our readers would do well to the , and very soberly. The moral contry and the character of our relig

ARIA MONE .- The Cincin se to strike our name out of its l we avowed their belief in Maria sures." We have expressed wait for better evidence, way.

rely from the error which we have

Of late, an examination of real has been made by several person see of ascertaining whether the build description of it. Rev. Messrs. Per whose reputation is known to our the number. When the intention of st it, for several reasons; one of these gentlemen had been "strong rejudiced" against her book from the no use for them to attack the cre assertion of Maria Monk and her inions of Messrs. Perkins and Cur Wa shall await the arrival of their shall receive it, when it comes, with the ses of good character

If the following statement is friends of Amherst College ought to suit without delay. How does the Editor of the Worces

basy that? Is he so well informed c whole matter, that he knows there is a for very considerable delay? Does he the friends, or even the Faculty, of the sot need even a longer time than they h avestigating the matter, before they ca nounce the story correct or incorrect?

The "statement" is from the Bose relates to a "whole hog abolitionist," i mare class at Amberst, who had been testion" to a colored girl. The story part incorrect. We presume that, if t erves attention of the Faculty, they wil and if any thing ought to be published, his it. And finally, we commend to and of the extract from Dr. Beech

Colleges, in another column. THE MILE CASE of discipline in one of a this city has been before an ecclesia The council came to a result, of which t pressed their approbation. The Dence good standing. If any person wishes formation, we would inform him, that it er said a word about the matter.

From Greece.-In a Paris paper of Je owing paragraph, credited to the S ander date of Smyrna, June 2. he Protestant schools in the island pous pamphlet rapidly circulated in all di-shich appears to have been printed at Par haown this secret ill-will. It proclaims a attempt making to convert the people within by force. arism by firce, and urges them to attace ad destroy the books. All the books of the foreign professors, were burnt in one sultitude has committed yet other exactance that me one thought of turning the form their belief has re-established tranquist; the activity of the gendarmerie, only that house was attacked—At Naxos, the ten has gone so far, that during an early sople took refuge in the church and aser granean movement to the Province of the Professorial and the pr by force, and urges them to a ean movement to the vessels.—Daily Adv. ent to the Protestants

That there have been disturbances of t bra, we know from other and authentic have scarce any of the particulars. Syra are under the care of missionari Church Missionary Society, and of E

aries from this country. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMIS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Twenty-seventh annual meeting is be beld in the City of Hartford, Conthe second Wednesday (14th day) of all be held in the City of Hartford, come the second Wednesday (14th day) of heat, at ten o'clock A.M. The Rev. Dr. Dorchester, Mass. was, at the last militard, appointed to preach the annual the Rev. Dr. John McDowell o Philadely interests. titute, in case of faiture. The corporate
presented in the Board and the friend
Ro-rally are respectfully invived to atte
ings.
R. Anderson,
DAVID GREENE,
W. J. ARMSTRONG,

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, B. The Anniversary of the Theological angor will be on the last Wednesda the anniversary, there will be a view, at the close of which (Oct. 13th rate the close of which (Det. 18th atter term of study will commence. In the following extract from the Cat fyear, are stated the terms of admisses of students, and the assistance in are in needly circumstances may be received. This Seminary is Protestants of every denomination. regular standing in some evang y must have been regularly educate

pectable college or university, or otherw equisitions which, as preparatory to theol ite substantially equivalent to a liberal

trive hitherto, by the obstinacy or trive hitherto, by the obstinacy or Experiments to hough condesty and mildness of unassumpties and mildness of unassumpties. No attempt has been culty all at once. Their author-ring hours has not been concediresponsibility of students remainder of the twenty-four opervert the ends, or impede pard the existence of an instinct, but only to judge for them do not not be a summer of the model of the series of t

hours in reading this volume, in the urbanity, fairness, can-irit of its author. If he is not a very great deceiver, for of intelligence and honesty

enders" in this region

er says about "necessary except that which th honesty of which would

on Rights? What if the o talk and act as if our ul and gracious, slew unforgiving iniquity, ing upon all his Rights about the legal and

hat spirit, of holding Rights In what part of his life did ple? In what part of his a precept?

rights? He has a legal and er; to keep back every very generous purpose; to incipal and interest, to the to refuse to hear it at all. a constitutional right to ake as many drunkards as bly the tears of brokend the gallows, from the rave of the suicide. Will ights-Rights-Rightsto do it?

egal and constitutional bject whatever, as imose who are as impudent tht to hear him. He has eads, liars, hypocrites, pleases. Their Right to ence is as undoubted as by example and precept will probably use it half of the " free dispart of the time with ons, and verbs in the o law against this, -un-

ight to call them knaves, nly, that is a great mis-stitutional right to tell as aly taking care to avoid ble in themselves, dividual, which can be iary injury. Liberty of ad constitution will per-

includes the liberty of telling all other kinds of

out of them by public opinion. They must en will deny that they have them." Good. duty a sin? And may they "suffer sin upon a aher," without rebuking him? If they do, are e not partakers of his guilt? If they are afraid of hing, a few lectures against "false delicacy" may

e as displeased as it pleases them to be, and to

se to strike our name out of its list of those who avowed their belief in Maria Monk's " Awful losures." We have expressed no such belief.

al has been made by several persons, for the purlescription of it. Rev. Messrs. Perkins and Curry, mber. When the intention of this examination liced " against her book from the beginning. It assertion of Maria Monk and her supporters, that ons of Messrs. Perkins and Curry were the re-"prejudice," and not of correct information hall await the arrival of their testimony; and eceive it, when it comes, with the respect due to

If the following statement is incorrect, the

that? Is he so well informed concerning the matter, that he knows there is no good reason y considerable delay? Does he know whether eed even a longer time than they have bad, for tigating the matter, before they can safely pro-

to a "whole hog abolitionist," in the sopholass at Amherst, who had been "paying atto a colored girl. The story is at least in correct. We presume that, if the affair de-attention of the Faculty, they will attend to it; And finally, we commend to all Editors a

city has been before an ecclesiastical council. ed their approbation. The Deacon was left in tanding. If any person wishes for further inbetter for all concerned, if the newspapers had

on Greece.—In a Paris paper of July 2, we find billowing paragraph, credited to the Swabian Merinade date of Smyrna, June 2.
The Protestant schools in the island of Syra have some time past been an object of animadversion to orthoday inhabitants of Syra and Samos. A relia pamphlet rapidly circulated in all directions, and the appears to have been printed at Paris, has made that this secret ill-will. It proclaims that there is alternal making to convert the people to Protest this secret ill-will. It proclaims that there is empt making to convert the people to Protestable with the proclaim to the process of the process of the processor of the processor, were burnt in one day, and the under has committed yet other excesses. The mee that no one thought of turning the inhabitants their belief has re-established tranquillity. Owing activity of the gendarmerie, only one Protestables was attacked. house was attacked.—At Naxos, their exaspera-has gone so far, that during an earthquake, the le took refuge in the church and ascribed the sub-nean movement to the Performance. t to the Protestants, who all fled to

hat there have been disturbances of this nature at , we know from other and authentic sources; but have scarce any of the particulars. The schools a are under the care of missionaries of the Eng-Church Missionary Society, and of Episcopal misries from this country.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Treaty-seventh annual meeting of the Board held in the City of Hartford, Conn. beginning second Wednesday (14th day) of September Lieno'clock A. M. The Rev. Dr. Codman, of ster, Mass. was, at the last meeting of the appointed to preach the annual sermon, and b. Dr. John McDowell o' Philadelphia, his sub-in case of failure. The second was the service of the control of the control

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANGOR.

A Communication, purporting to be a statement acts, is deferred, till we have the name of the writer

Foreign.

Latest dates, London, July 19.

ENGLAND.—The East India Company are to have a sale of Teas in September. The quantity to be offered is 4,000,000 lbs. comprising 500,000 Bohea, 2,770,000 of Congo, Souchong and Pekoe, 600,000 of Twankay, and 130,000 of Hyson.

The Town Clerk of Liverpool having lost his office by the operation of the Reform Bill, the Common Council have voted him an annuity for life of \$12,000 in lieu of \$330,000 claimed by him as compensation for the loss of his office. The emoluments of the place were seven thousand pounds per annum.

The prospects of the harvest in England were highly favorable. The weather for the last fortnight had been all the farmer could desire. The grain market is in consequence depressed.

Some of the London papers appear quite confident that President Jackson will visit England at the close of his present term of office. They speak of the conqueror of Packenham with a pretty considerable degree of cordiality.

A discovery has been made at York which

A discovery has been made at York, which

A discovery has been made at York, which has created some sensation among the manufacturers at Leeds. It is a process for breaking flux. The flux has the appearance of silk, and is capable of being made into the finest thread, for the construction of veils, lace, cambric, &c. which, it is said, will entirely supersede those articles of French manufacture. The texture is pronounced more beautiful than any thing of the kind before manufactured.

IRELAND.—The Orange Procession day—the 12th
-passed off without a single homicide—a circumtance which has not happened for the last twenty

FRANCE.—The trial of Alibeau for the attempt t assassinate Louis Phillipe had terminated in a verdict of Guilty of High Treason. He was condemned to death and executed on the morning of July 11th. It was thought the capital punishment would have been remitted, as the Queen desired it, but he absolutely refused to ask for his life.

refused to ask for his life.

The Court of Cassatiou, in France, has decided that the mother of a young man killed in a duel, can sustain an action for damages.

Belgium. Antwerp, June 24.—Yesterday the last train of carriages that left Brussels by the iron rail road, consisted of 35 carriages drawn by two steam carriages; there were at least, 1,000 passengers. This immense train performed the journey in less than an hour and a half. It is estimated on a calculation, which cannot be far from the truth, that the another which cannot be far from the truth, that the another is the state of the property of the state of the property of the state.

immense train performed the journey in less than an hour and a half. It is estimated on a calculation, which cannot be far from the truth, that the number of persons who left Brussels by the iron rail road on Sunday and Monday last was 17,000; supposing that the number of persons who returned was equal, we have 34,000 passengers in two days. The conveyance of 17,000 persons by the ordinary means would require above 1,000 diligences.

SUMMARY, from the London Courier of July 13.

—An Egyptian frigate arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, with 12,300,000 piastres, part of Mehemet Ali's tribute. The Austrian Lloyd's established at Trieste, publishes a journal of its own, and is about to catablish a Stram Newgatase Campany, it the established at Trieste, publishes a journal of its own, and is about to catablish a Stram Newgatase Campany, it the established at Trieste, publishes a stram Newgatase Campany, it the established at Trieste, publishes a stram Newgatase Campany, it the established at Trieste, publishes a stram Newgatase Campany, it the established at Trieste, publishes a journal of its own, and is about to catablish a Stram Newgatase Campany, and is about to catablish a Stram Newgatase Campany, and is about to catablish a Stram Indiana Campan, and is about to catablish a Stram Indiana Campan, and is about to catablish a Stram Indiana Campan, and is about to catablish a Stram Indiana Campan, and is a campa

Emperor and Empress, who intended to pass some time here. The Emperor has advanced 200,000 roughless from his privy purse to the engineers who are engaged in ascertaining the most favorable line for a canal to unite the Don and the Wolga. The last accounts from Tellis state that the Tscherks of the mountains continue their ravages, and annoy the Russian troops. At the end of May they burnt two spinning mills belonging to Pince Madatow. This act was dictated by a spirit of revenge; the father of the Prince, who was a Circassian by birth, and much esteemed by his fellow countrymen, went over to join the Russian Army, in which he at length attained the rank of General. The army of Lieut. Gen. Rozen is kept on the alert, and has incessant skirmishes with the Tscherkes.—French Paper.

George Thompson and Baptist the Delegates.—At the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Union in London, July 22nd, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the following effect.

Resolved, That we affectionately congratulate our esteemed brethren, Drs. Cox and Hoby, on their appearance amongst us this day, and tender to Almighty God our grateful sense of his goodness in having preserved them during their absence, and in returning them

July 22nd, a resolution was unanimously adopted to fester, Mass. was, at the last meeting of the appointed to preach the annual sermon, and a by the following effect.

R. Angerson, Secretaries.

Secretaries.

Secretaries.

Secretaries.

Secretaries.

Micological Seminary at will be on the last Wednesday of August. the anniversary, there will be a vacation of sem commonity, the full and term of study will commence. It will be on the last Wednesday of August. the anniversary, there will be a vacation of service of the find more of suddents, and the assistance which those mis needy circumstances may be expected to resort of sudents, and the assistance which those in incedy circumstances are which they prosecuted the denominational objects, to refrain from the cutents of suddents, and the assistance which those in incedy circumstances may be expected to resord of the full suddents, and the assistance which those in incedy circumstances are specifically avoid and the firm of study will commence. In the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the integrity of our brethren, the full assurance of the inte

"The price of board at the Seminary, including washing, mending, &c. does not exceed one dollar and fifty cents a week. No student is charged aught for instruction, room rent, or use of library. The rooms being furnished, two dollars a year are charged to each student for the use of furniture."

"Students who are beneficiaries of the Education Society receive from that source seventy-five dollars a year research to each student for the use of furniture."

"Students who are beneficiaries of the Education Society receive from that source seventy-five dollars a year. For those who need further assistance, and are approved by a Committee of the Trustees, half the price of their board is paid from the funds of the seminary. Various articles of clothing are furnished gratuitously to indigent students. Manual labor of various kinds is performed by the students for their own benefit, and increased facilities for this object are to be provided as soon as practicable."

The Editors of Religious Newspapers in New England are requested to insert the above notice.

Bangor, Aug. 13, 1836.

ENOCH POND.

and said, 'Thompson, if you have a blush for your-defined the defence of qualled, for it could not surpass, the virulence of the defence of qualled, for it could not surpass, the virulence of the virulence of the classes, and affect to attack."

Earthquake in Calabria.—The Journal des Deux Scieles gives the details of a tremendous earthquake the dissick, and laboring under the effects of archet spirits, thr. Kohll's house and found him in bed sick, and laboring under the effects of archet spirits, and as soon as he beheld bim in this helpless condition, commenced beating him one of Martin Luther, Kohll's house and found him in bed sick, and laboring under the effects of archet spirits, and as soon as he beheld bim in this helpless condition, commenced beating him one of Martin Luther, kohl's house and found him in bed sick, and laboring under the effects of archet spirits, and as soon as he beheld bim in this helpless conditio but it was felt most severely in the communes of Rossana and Crosia. In the former the shock was instantaneously followed by the fall of most of the houses; in the latter not one tenement remained; 192 individuals have perished, and 240 have been severely hurt. The inhabitants of whole communes hastened with laudible alacrity, with their magistrates and medical men, to the assistance of the inhabitants; and the scene is represented as afflicting in the extreme. The populace and the authorities digging from under the ruins the dead bodies, or those nearly crushed to death, amid the groans of the sufferers—the anxieties the lum-nations—and the despair of those who had themselves escaped, but were seeking for relations or friends with scarcely a better hope than to receive their last breath. Public charity did all that it could to afford immediate succour to a people suddenly detheir last breath. Public charity did all that it could to afford immediate succour to a people suddenly deprived of shelter, raiment, and food. The Journal de Naples contains a statement which it thinks, however, may be exaggerated by the natural terrors of the imagination in such a catastrophe—that at the moment the shock is felt, an ignited meteor was seen along the shore of the Caloppezgali, in the form of large flaming beams—that long and deep clefts tore up and destroyed the fields—that the sea retired 40 paces on one side and advanced the same distance on the other—and that on shore were found volcanic matter, and fish of a species unknown to the fishermen of the —and that on shore were found volcame matter, and fish of a species unknown to the fishermen of the country. It appears that the same shock was felt at Ginosa in the province of Otranto, and at Graco in the province of Basilicata, where some houses were thrown down.

down.

Mexico and Texas. Pensacola, July 30.—
The U. S. schooner Grampus, Cassin, Lieut. Commanding, arrived here from a cruise on Monday last, and the U. S. sloop of war Warren, Voorhees, Lieut. Commanding, on Wednesday. They are both from Tampico. They bring intelligence that the Mexican government is in a very troubled state, although the excitement against our citizens, growing out of the Texan revolution, had greatly abated. In the absence of Santa Anna, the republic has no efficient head. It seems to be no easy matter to determine who among the subordinates of the modern Alexander, is "the most worthy." A strong party has risen up there, also, in favor of the old federal government, and against the centralism of Santa Anna and his party. A considerable portion of the new levies assembled to march against the Texans, were carried to Matamoras in chains! and the diseases of the climate having broken out among them, great numbers have died. broken out among them, great numbers have died.

The Grampus sailed to-day for Tampa Bay, where
it is understood, she is to relieve the Concord.

The Battle of Welika Pond.—The Globe publishes the official account of this battle, fought near Micanopy, July 19th, by Lieut. Maitland. The garrison at Fort Drane having, in pursuance of orders, abandoned that post, were attacked at the place above named, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about 250. The train of wagons, with stores, &c. was escorted by 62 men, and after the attack they were reinforced by 31 men from Fort Defanace. After an engagement which lasted for some time, the Indians were driven off, and the wagons were safely brought to the Fort at Micanopy. Every man did his daty. Capt. Ashby was severely wounded, and in all, ten men were severely wounded, of whom two have since died.

The Cherokers.—The Columbus Herald of the 2nd.

The Cherokees .- The Columbus Herald of the 2nd The Cherokees.—The Columbus Herald of the 2nd inst. says: "We learn that the Marines in our neighborhood will take up the line of march forthwith for the Cherokee country. An express arrived in towy esterday, bringing intelligence that the Ross party had risen in their wrath, and were destroying all before them; and bringing an order from the Secretary of War, for all the Marines at Fort Mitchell, and in that vicinity, to hasten to this now scene of savage depresuation.

Savannah, Aug. 6—11, A. M.—Yesterday after-noon an express arrived in town with intelligence that a battle had taken place in the morning at 6 o'clock, at Ridgeley's Mill, near the mouth of Black Creek, between a detachment of U. S. troops, 15 in number, under command of Lieut. Herbert, and a party of 35 Indians.

Indians.

After driving them into the hammeck, and the ammunition being nearly exhausted, Lieut. Herbert, from the superior force and position of the enemy, did not think it prudent to follow them. Five of his men were wounded—none of them dangerously. It is thought that six of the enemy were killed and wounded, as they were seen to fall, and a negro who acted as guide, and who understood the tongue, said he heard them repeatedly call during the action, for men to carry off their wounded.

Lieut. Col. Crane, U. S. A. had arrived, and had assumed the command of the post at St. Augustine.

RION AT CLNCANATA—OP Saturday night, July

reads in Bartin, in order to structure and the rail code of the country. A number of inhabitants of Harzerde have formed themselves into a society for putting and to smuggling. A recruiting dream seems going shout German, No collect visiters for the ensuing meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Britos), and the German Sareau are carefully informed that the parmey to London and specific proper mile has been discovered in Taxana, which is said to be richer than any in Europe. At Corte, in Care, Ci., Cane, U. S. A. had arrived, and had assumed the command of the post at St. Augustin, which is said to be richer than any in Europe. At Corte, in Care, Ci., Cane, U. S. A. had arrived, and had assumed the command of the post at St. Migena, was shet on the 11th of June, as he was claim, his widew.—The markers is not known. The markers is not known. The markers is not known and the corner of Main and Seventh streets, in the continuous of the country of the coun

power of Mr. Hertzogg to forgive sins; and offered to send him one of Martin Luther; a books on the Reformation. Two or three days after that the Priest, Mr. H., came to Mr. Kohll's house and found him in bed sick, and laboring under the effects of ardent spirits, and as soon as he beheld him in this helpless condition, commenced beating him with a cowskin in the most outrageous manner, in the presence of his wife; who got the cowskin out of his hands. He then seized a chair and began to beat him with that; at which time some of the neighbors came in and succeeded in putting him out of the house; but he broke in and commenced to beat him again, but was finally driven off. A few days after this Mr. Kohll died, and requested, before he expired, that the priest should be indicted for an assault and battery. The inhabitants in the neighborhood were very much afraid of the priest, and did not apprehend him. The Prosecuting Attorney of the county, H. Henry, Esq., had him apprehended, and his trial will take place in September. I understand Mr. Hertzogg's plea is, that "Mr. Kohll had a violent fit of mania apotu, and that he was using his endeavors th quiet him;" in which it is to be lamented he was but too successful, as the man is quiet in his grave.

in his grave.

Female Intemperance.—One of the most distressing instances of self-degradation by excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, was witnessed yesterday. A young married woman, of very good general appearance, and very well dressed, was called upon to answer to a complaint made against her, charging her with habitial intoxication. Her cheeks were hollow, her eyes heavy, her voice feeble, and her whole demeanor denoted that prostration of bodily vigor and mental activity which attends excessive intemperance, generally, in the last stages of ruin. The complaint was made at the request of her husband, who had done every thing in his power to reclaim her, but in vain. She was taken from her house on Saturday evening, insensibly intexicated, and was kept in jail until Monday morning, when she had become sober.

she was taken from her house on Saturday evening, insensibly intskicated, and was kept in jail until Monday morning, when she had become sober.

It was show that her young child was suffering for want of ordinary maternal attention. Every means had been used to keep liquor out of her reach, but she would take articles from the house and sell them for rum. On one occasion she went to a physician in the neighborhood, and said her husband was unwell. The physician gave ser a prescription. She then said she had no money to get medicine, and the physician humanely gave her moey. The pretence of sickness was a feint to obtain movey, and the whole was expended for another quantity of intoxicating liquor. Her husband was present at her examination, and her tears and promises of smendment so far operated on his feelings, that he requested a suspension of further proceedings, being conient to pay all the expenses that had been incurred. This arrangement was made, and she went away with her husband, making most solemn promises "never to taste another drop of liquor." promises "never to taste another drop of liquor."

Rail Road Convention .- A Convention has been Rail Road Convention.—A Convention has been called, to be holden at Windsor, Vt. on Wednesday, August 17th, to devise ways and means for continuing the survey of the River Rail Road route to the Canada line. All the towns in the valley of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, are invited to send delegates to the Convention. The notice for the Convention is dated July 27, 1836, and signed by John Holbrook, Brattleboro,' Horace Everett, Windson, and sixteen other gentlemen residing in different towns on the route.

Water Power of Connecticut River.—Gen. Phelps at the late rail road convention held at Windsor, Vermont, computed the water power of this river which will be brought into successful employment when the contemplated rail road is finished at 450 feet fall, as comprised in nine different dams, and capable of driving 360 cotton mills, each with 4000 spindles, equal to one million four hundred and forty thousand spindles. Add to this the water power of the tributary streams, and we have near 800 mills, and three millions of spindles,—which would supply the whole world with manufactures.

Silk Print Wicks.—The size of Phillio's Mills, or

Silk Print Works.—The site of Phillip's Mills, or Waterhill, in this town, including the Pond, and about six acres of land adjacent, has recently been purchased by Henry A. Breed, Esq. The mills, dye-houses. and order to clients have been put in repair, and a new modeling to clients, See Each y 44, and the schoes sigh, has been erected for the printing of Silks. The business at these establishments gives employment to many families, chiefly Irish, and a school house has been placed on the premises, where a Sunday School has been opened for the children. At these works, silks and ginghams are put up in a style superior to any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and we believe that they are excelled by nothing of the kind in this country. The privilege for these mills was granted by the town to Edmund Farrington in 1654, and the point and brook were dug, and the old mill built in 1655. Mr. Breed is about forming a new company, with a capital of \$100,000—a new pond is to be dug, larger than the other, and the whole works are to be carried on with an energy, which will constitute another very considerable item in the prosperity of this unrivalled town.—Lyan Star.

History of the Constitution.—The Intelligencer and other buildings have been put in repair, and a new building or orice, so feet by 40, and live stories nigh,

Trade with Russia.—But few persons not engaged in mercantile business, are aware of the immense trade which is carried on with Russia.—During the year 1832, 33, 34 and 35, the quantity of sugar, principally from Coba and the Brazils, which was imported into 8t. Petersburgh averaged about 25,000 tons annually. The greater part of this was conveyed to 8t. Petersburg in American vessels. A considerable quantity of sugar was also carried to Riga and Archangel, during the same period. The total value of the importations during the year 1834, was 218,093,352 rubles. The exports during the same period amounted to 230,419,880 rubles, thus exceeding the imports by 12,326,528 rubles. Great encouragement is given by the Emperor Nicholas to manufactures, which are increasing in a very remarkable degree—and the time will seen arrive when Russia will be less dependent on England for articles of convenience or luxury than on England for articles of convenience or luxury than ent .- Mercantile Journal.

Sting of the Bec.—A gentleman in Coventry, Conn. was recently stung by a honey bee on the tip of his nose. The poison spread so rapidly that before he could walk half a mile, to his house, respiration had become extremely difficult, his face and head were dreadfully swollen, and the swelling had extended to the ends of his fingers and toes.

Several years since, we saw a person stung by a bee on the tip of the nose. The whole system was pervaded with pain almost instantaneously. The swelling of the hands and feet commenced in less than ten minutes. In a few hours, the effects of the sting disappeared. Why should a sting at that point pro-

duce such effects?

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the venerable Robert Ralston, of that city, on Friday morning last. Mr. R. was long one of their most eminent and successful merchants, and most earnest philanthropists. The good that he did will indeed live after him, and render his decease a subject of sincere regret.

Surplus Revenue .- The Governor of Tennesse

ton asylum.

The Monmouth N. J. Enquirer says: An interesting girl, named Margaret Thompson, aged from 12 to 15, of Squancum, in this county, came to her death, on Sunday hast, by falling from a swing. A number of youth met to enjoy themselves by swinging. The deceased had mounted, and was in the act of swinging, when she unfortunately lost her hold and fell, and immediately expired.

It is stated in a Paris paper that M. Serrurier will resume his post as Ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is accredited to the Court of Paris, or some other Charge d' Affaires appointed.

Rev. Mr. Robertson, American missionary to Greechas arrived in the brig George, from Bordeaux.

has arrived in the brig George, from Bordeaux.

The Presbyterian states that a few gentlemen of Philadelphia have contributed upwards of \$3,000 towards the purchase of a house and lot at Princeton, N. J., for Dr. John Breckinridge and family, to whom it is to be conveyed in fee-simple.

Another vein of Lead Ore had been discovered and opened in the town of Morristown, on Black Lake, about 15 miles from Ogdensburgh, on the land owned by Silvester Gilbert, Edwin Dodge, and others. At the place where the Vein was opened, it was about two feet in width, and of a quality equal if not superior to the Rossie Vein, yielding at least 80 per cent.

A rendezvous for shipping from 600 to 700 select

A rendezvous for shipping from 600 to 700 select seamen, for the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition is now open in Newport.

Expedition is now open in Newport.

In New Orleans Mr. Gurley has received \$4,000 in aid of the American Colonization Society, in addition to \$3,000 just before raised for their state society.

James Brown, a very respectable emigrant of the city of Washington to Liberm, has been elected President of the Town Council of Monrovia, an officer where this and duties are acquisited to these of Mayor.

NOTICES.

The Norfolk County Foreign Missionary Society whold its Annual Neeting in Medway, West Parish, Thursday, 25th inst at 16 o'clock A. M. Sermen by Rev. Win. J. Armstrong.

Lucy B. Demony gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a certificate, from the Maternal Association of Holliston, constituting her a Life Member of the Feinale Society of Boston and Vicinity for the Peination of thristianity among the Jews. May this token of their affection for her both and the cause of the long neglected House of Israel, and instrumentally secure for the domors and their efficient the Saviour's blessing, even life forevermore.

Holliston, Aug. 15, 1836.

In this city, Mr. Philip Lord, to Miss. Elizabeth Burges.
Mr. Peter Higgins, to Miss. Elizabeth Riley.
In Charlestown, Mr. William Albert Norrison, to Miss.
Chice Childs. Chlor Childs.

adital PERPARAN ConfirSt Programs. Sheddern an Miss adital PERPARAN ConfirSt Programs. Shedd. Eag. of U. A. Wilmot, N. H. on the 3d inst. M. James French, of New Albany, Indiana, formerly of North Humpton, N. H. to Miss Nancy S. Teuney, daughter of Dr. P. Tenney, of Wilmot.

DEATHS.

In this city, Francis Richards, aged 47—Thomas Wisner, 45—John Gordon, 77—Sumuel Peterson, 58—Catharine Campbell, 40—Julia Eliza Willard, 60.

In Hingham, Mrs. Mary W. wite of Mr. Caleb Beal, and daughter of the late Mr. Caswell Heal, of this sity, 27.

In Dauvers, Major Andrew Munroe, a revolutionary solidier, 73.

In Waterstown, Mr. Benjamin J. Dana, 22.

In Natick, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Tilden, late of Hoston, 62.

In Easton, Kezz, widow of the late Elijah Howard, Esq. 33.—In Hawley, 8th of the Mr. Joseph Longley, born in Grotton, Mars. Aliz, 77. If Mr. Richard Chencer, 72. He was upon a load of hay, from which he fell, in a fit is supposed, and dred instantly.

In New York, on Sunday, after an illness of two days, Mr. John Lang, one of the proprietors of the New York Gazette, 30.

In Cincinnati, Col. John L. Wallace, auditor. He had

Mr. John Lang, one of the proprietors of the service, and to reserve in the service of the servi

BY Rev. Jupp A. Clark, Rector or 8t. Andrews Church,
Philadelpha. Author of the Pastor's Testimony, a
Walk about Ziou, &c.,
Popular Infidelity, by the Rev. Herman Hooker, M. A.
being Vol. 5 of the Infrary of Christian Knowledge, edited
by Rev. H. Hooker, author of Portion of the Soul-Labore
Reducens. Just published by CROCKER & BRE WATER,
47 Washington street.

THE LOVE OF THE SPIRIT; traced in his work. A companion to the "Experimental Guides," by Robert Patity of Maherity Chapel. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Aug. 19.

TMIE LOVE OF THE SPIRIT; traced in his work. A Companion to the "Experimental Goides," by Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel. Just received by IIII.1.14RD arg. 19.

Letters on Ecclesiastical History,

DOCTRINAL GUIDE,

Cox and Hoby's Journal of Travels in

Cox and Hoby's Journal of Travels in America.

THE BAPTISTS IN AMERICA, a Narrative of the Deputation from the Baptist Union in England to be Einted States and Caudo. By the Rev. F. A. Cox, D. D., Ll. D., and the Rev. J. Hoby, D. D. HENGSTENBERGS CHRISTOLOGY. Christology of the Old Teatoment, and a temmentary on the Predictions of the Messiah, by the Propheta—by E. W. Hengstenberg, Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, and Professor of the Line, in Recold Keith, D. D. Protessor in the Protestant Entry of the English Longuage, by Charles Richardson.

THE PAINTER'S MANUAL. The Painter's, Gilder's and Varnisher's Manual, containing roles and regulations in excepting relating to the arts of painting, gilding and varnishing—numerous useful and valuable receipt; tests for detecting additestation in ois, colors, &c; and a statement of the diseases and accidents to which painters, gilding and such as the entry of the Control of the C

BOOK-BINDING.

N. THOMSON would inform the Public, that he has taken a room in Cornhill, Corner of Franklin Avenue, (Entrance first door in Franklin Avenue), where he intends to do BINDING, of severy description, to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their custom. He hopes by constant attendance to his business to merit the patronage of the Public, which is respectively solicited. 37 Old Books rebund at above notice.

Surplus Revenue.—The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the first Monday in October, in order to take the requisite steps to dispose, in the best manner, of the portion of the surplus revenue which will fail to that State on the distribution.

Coal.—The Miner's Journal contradicts the report published recently in a New York paper, that the supply of Pennsylvania coal would fail short this year by two hundred thousand tons, and adds that instead of a decrease, there will be an increase of at least one hundred thousand tons and does that instead of a decrease, there will be an increase of at least one hundred thousand tons above the supply of last year.

Brickmakers Look Out.—A cargo of bricks from France has lately arrived at Charleston, S. C., and were sold for § 11 per M. What next, we should like to know, will be imported into this country?

The Phladelphia Observer, states that Mr. Henry Perkins of that city, will shortly publish, a Memoir of the Rec. Joseph Sanford, late Pastor of the Second Presslyterian Charch, Philadelphia: by the Rev. Robert Eard.

The congregation of the Second Baptist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, have unanimously determined to invite the Rev. Dr. Cox, of London, to become their pastor.

The Mommouth N. J. Enquirer says: An interesting girl, named Margaret Thompson, aged from 12 to 15, on a sylum.

The Mommouth N. J. Enquirer says: An interesting girl, named Margaret Thompson, aged from 12 to 15, on Sunday last, by falling from a swign. A number of Squancum, in this county, came to he retained to the processing on the first the Institute of Instruction of the Sunday last, by falling from a swign. A number of Squancum, in this county, came to he retained to the processing on the structure on the lactic on the sunday last, by falling from a swign. A number of Squancum, in this county, came to he retained to the processing on the lactic on the sunday last, by falling from a swign. A number of Squancum, in this county, came to he

treat the subject with contempt, or the author of the work
with a sizer.

From the Boston Quarterly Observer.

Dr. Beecher's Pies for the West.—This book is upon a Letters on Ecclesiastical History,

Yor Sabbath Schools. In three vols, 18mo. Price 75
cents. Vol. I. Embracing the 1st to the 12th centuries includes. Compiled from a thirther letter strong Mrs.
Lyman to her some, Herbert and William, accurrent history of the Church of thrist, from the time of his death to the drawn from the History and intermingled with it.
Vol. 3. Embracing the 13th to the 18th creatures.
Vol. 3.4. Embracing the 13th to the 18th creatures.
Vol. 3.6. Embracing the 19th century, and giving a consideration of the modern institutions of thristain hence-cleme, and the progress of the Gospel through their instrumentality.

From the Boston Quarterly Observer.

Dr. Reccher? Plea for the west.—This book is upon a great subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the charge in the great subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the charge in the great subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of the subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every part of subject, and is full of thrilling interest to every deviced with the colors.

The subject and is full of thrilling interest to every deviced with the

Beecher's Pica for the West.

Beecher's Pica for will be widely circulated. We could hope that this book will be every one of our settlers. It is full of truth, as important as is the preservation of our days.

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Beecher's Pi

Published Weekly, at No. 9, Cornhill, Boston—
Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER. The Orphan Queen, (with a Pieture.) The Descrited LandFrederick Augustus U.—. Recollections of the Sandwich
Islands, No. 8. How to Rend the Bible. He is an Amisble. Contrivancies of Anis. The Shomannie. by No.
Nee that ye lath not out by the way." "All for the Beat."
The Bible its own Apologist. "I'm not afraid to dee." A
Child in India.

Child in India.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WHER'S NUMBER.—Morderal's Triumph, (with a Picture.) The Rejected Leaver. The Saitor
and the Student. The Landmark. A Sherial's Bog.
Obturary of Charlotte Hubbard. The Content. The Empire
tiam of Christ, by Roy. Fares School. Why adult you
call me hack? "Romance of Real List. — On: 1 forged it."

call me back?" Romance of Real Lite. "On 1 lorged it."
Extract of a Letter to the Editor, from the Widow of a distribution of a Letter to the Editor, from the Widow of a distribution of the Companion is one of the very best papers for children. Instead of decressing in interest, it is constantly increasing, and I hope will exert an extensive as well as salurary influence through our country. We can hardly wait for our turn to come to read it, and often two of us read it at once."

17 A few more subscribers can be furnished with the back Numbers of the present Volume, if application is made soon, at No. 9 Corshill, Boston.

BOARD.

TWO Gentlemen with their Wives, or a few single Gen-tlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a tassity where there are but few houriers Situation central, four minutes walk from Siste Sirect. Apply at this Office:

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK

POETRY.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Though private prayer be a brave design,
Yet public hath more promises, more love.
And love's a weight to hearts; to eyes, a sign.
We all are but cold suitors; let us move
Where it is warmest. Leave thy six and seven;
Pray with the most; for, where most pray, is heaven

When once thy foot enters the church, be bare. When once thy foot enters the church, we have, God is more there than thou; for thou are there Only by his permission. Then beware; And make thyself all reverence and fear. Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking. Quit thy state. All equal are within the church's gate.

Resort to sermons; but to prayers most:
Praying's the end of preaching. Oh, be drest!
Stay not for th' other pin. Why, thou hast lost
A joy for it, worth worlds. Thus hell doth jest
Away thy blessings, and extremely flout thee;
Thy clothes being fast, but thy soul loose, about the

In time of service, seal up both thine eyes,
And send them to thy heart; that, spying sin,
They may weep out the stains by them did rise
Those doors being shut, all by the ear comes i
Who make is church time attention. marks in church time other's symmetry Makes all their beauty his deformity.

Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part.
Bring not thy plough, thy plots, thy pleasures, thith
Christ purged his temple; so must thou thy heart.
All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well;
For churches either are our heaven, or hell.

Judge not the preacher: for he is thy judge. If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st him not. God calleth preaching, folly. Do not grudge To pick out treasures from an earthern pot. The worst speak something good. If all want sense, God takes a text, and preacheth patience.

God takes a text, and preacheth patience.
He that gets patience, and the blessing which
Preachers conclude with, both not lost his pains
He that, by being at church, escapes the ditch
Which he might fall in by companions, gains.
He that loves God's abode, and to combine With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine Jest not at preachers' language or expression. How know'st thou but thy sins made him mis Then turn thy faults and his into confession.

God sent him, whatsoe'er he be. O tarry, And love him, for his Master! His condition, Though it be ill, makes him no ill physician. None shall in hell such bitter pangs endure, As those who mock at God's way of salvation.
Whom oil and balsams kill, what salve can cure? They drink with greediness a full damnation

Temperance.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Saratoga Springs, Thursday, Jug. 4.—The National Temperance Convention assembled this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The meeting was called to o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The meeting was called to o'clock per Louis and John Taffan, Esq. of Boston, was chosen President pro tempore. The divine blessing was invoked by Rey, Mr. Griswoth, of this place. by Rev. Mr. Griswold, of this place.

committee was then chosen to nominate A committee was then chosen to nominate candidates for officers of the Convention, who subsequently reported the following list, which was unanimously adopted:—

Hon. Reuber H. Walworth, Chancellor of New York, President.

Gov. Trimble, of Ohio.

OV. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, ishop Stewart, of Canada, . M. Pono, Esq. of Maine, ev. Dr. Blackburn, of Ill. fon. James Fowler, of Mrss. Ir. Blackwell, of Virginia, udge White, of Vermont, tev. John Marsh, of Penn. "William Of Vermont, of William Of Vermont, of William Of Vermont, of William Of Vermont, of William Of Vermont, or William Of Vermont, of Vermont, of Vermont, or Vermont, Vice Pres's. WILLARD CHILD, of Vt.

"WILLARD CHILD, of Vt.
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Esq. Ms.
L. A. SMITH, Esq. of N. Jersey,
Dr. James, of New York,
On motion of Rev. Dr. Edwards, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, to prepare business for the action of the Convention.
The following was the committee appointed:—
Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Massechusetts.

Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, of Massachusetts,

Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Massachusetts,
Christian Keener, of Maryland,
Judge Darling, of New Hampshire,
Jno. T. Norton, of Connecticut,
Isaac S. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania,
Wynthrop Gilman, of Illinois,
R. M. Hartley, of New York.
The names of the delegates were read, and
it appeared that there were about four hundred,
eighteen states being represented, viz. Maine,
New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N.
and South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois, Missouri; and the District of Columbia, and Upper and Lower Canada.
Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburg, Russia,
and Rev. Mr. Pinney, late Governor of Liberia, were invited to sit in the Convention as

ria, were invited to sit in the Convention as

Dr. EDWARDS, from the Committee of Arrangements, presented a report in part, containing the recommendation of certain rules for the government of the Convention. Among the rest were rules that all resolutions offered should case a resolution presented by any member should not be reported by the Committee, the member should have the privilege of presenting; it himself after the regular business should have been acted upon—that no member should speak more than ten minutes, nor more than twice on any one question—and that the hours of meeting should be from half past 8 to 1 in the morning and half past 3 to half past 6 in the afternoon.

Dr. Edwards also presented the following.

In the morning also presented the following into control of the processing from the a resolution presented by any member future tie

en effected whenever suitable efforts have en made, during the past year, especially in eign countries, affords high enco and gives reason to believe that, with the divine blessing on human instrumentality, the time may be hastened when drunkenness and all its evils will cease.

ed, That the proper means of accomplishing the above mentioned result, are, in our view, abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquor, and from the making and furnishing it to be used by others.

A Best of Theorem 1.

dved, That as millions do not use inoxicating liquor in that form in which it has been most generally thought in this country to be needful or useful, and as hundreds of thou-sands do not use it in any form, and as experi-ence produces, in all who avail themselves of it, entire conviction of the safety and utility of the latter course, it is earnestly recommended to all to avail themselves of this unexceptiona-ble and convincing species of evidence, and to make known the results to the world.

propriety of thus using it, as they would ge should they not use it.

6. Resolved, That as abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquor is the only course in which it can be reasonably expected that intemperate property atemperate persons can ever be perma-reformed; and as the example and kind influence of the temperate, is the grand-of leading the image. means of leading the intemperate to adopt and pursue a course so essential to their present and future good, the more extensional to the present and future good. pursue a course as essential to their present throughout the stand to the more extensively this; 18. Resolved, That as universal information course is adopted by the moral part of the companity, the inore useful, in our view, will be cause, it is in our view desirable that the results Congress of the Ninth District, declines a re-election.

the influence of their example, and the more of all local operations in this and other counspeedy and universal the triumphs of the tem-

perance cause.
On the fifth resolution, above, there was considerable discussion, in which Professor Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, Mr. Hunt, Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Albany, Mr. Slade, of Vermont, and Rev. Dr. McMasters, spoke in opposition to its passage; and Dr. Edwards, Rev. Alvan Stewart, of Utica, Mr. French, of Indiana, Mr. Palmer, of Oneida Institute, Rev. Dr. Beman, Rev. Mr. Hague, of Boston, Dr. Mussey, Mr. Frost, Dr. Reese, of New York, Rev. H. C. Wright, of Boston, Mr. Graham, and others spoke in favor. The debate took a very wide range and covered the whole temperance ground. The third resolution may be considered as passing the Rubicon, as the test of temperance sentiments in the Convention. That was however passed unahimously, after a very effective speech from Dr. Beecher, without any further debate. By thus passing it, however, it was not supposed that the question of wine and feruneted drink would not again be brought up; and on this fifth resolution it was, most thereadds. On the fifth resolution, above, there was co

up: and on this fifth resolution it was, most thoroughly.

Evening.—The debate on the fifth resolution was continued during an evening session, till past 10 o'clock, and even the previous question. was called for, and the call sustained by the Convention. The Convention adjourned, however, without putting the main question. It is observed that notwithstanding the difference of opinion as to the form of the resolution, there is observed that notwithstanding the difference of opinion as to the form of the resolution, there is only the committee of the American Termes and the committee of the American Termes. a general agreement in reference to the sim-

is a general agreement in reference to the simple truth which it conveys,

Friday, Aug. 5.—The Convention assembled this morning at 8 1-2 o'clock, and the debate was continued on the 5th resolution, the Convention having decided almost unanimously not to put the main question. Dr. Edwards made some explanations of the views of the Committee, and Dr. Blackburn, and Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Professor Potter, and Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Berkshire, made speeches, the latter an admirable one. The discussion was continued till the Convention adjourned, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, to afford an opportunity of holding a meeting of the American Temnity of holding a meeting of the American Temperance Society. The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and carried

unanimously.

The meeting of the American Temperance Society occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

Dr. Edwards read the annual report, and Christian Keener, a Friend, from Baltimore, and Dr. Beccher addressed the assembly.

Evening.—The sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Dr. Edwards from the committee,

resumed. Dr. Edwards from the committee, reported the following resolutions:—
7. Resolved, That as it is now proved by facts, that intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is neither needful nor useful; as it produces many and aggravates most of the diseases to which the human frame is liable; and as it is the cause of drunkenness and its numerous and appalling evils; we most kindly and affectionately invite all, by abstaining from it, to permit these evils 8. Resolved. That as the prevailing use of

intoxicating liquor as a beverage, tends not only to produce and aggravate diseases, but to ren-der them hereditary, and thus to deteriorate the human race; as it often produces a predisposition to insanity, and is in many cases the manifest cause of that distressing malady; as it occasions an immense loss of property, and of social and domestic enjoyment; as it weakens the power of motives on the human mind to do right, and increases the power of motives to do wrong; as it tends to blind the understanding, sear the conscience, pollute the affections, harden the heart, and debase all the powers of man; as it produces most of the pauperism and crimes in the community; as it tends to prevent the purity and permanence of free institutions, and all the inestimable benefits which they are adapted to impart; as it tends to hinder the on to insanity, and is in many cases the maniadapted to impart; as it tends to hinder the edition of the country of the graph of the country souls of men-it does not appear to us to be right that men should so use it, or furnish it for others; and we cannot but hope that no enlight-ened friend of humanity will do either.

9. Resolved, That we view with special ap-

probation, and hail as a token for good, the rmation, on the plan of total abstine formation, on the plan of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor as a beverage, of increas-ing numbers of temperance societies, especially among young men; and should the example of that most interesting class of our citizens be universally followed by the young, it would make them, in this respect, emimently the ben-efactors of our country and the world. 10. Resolved, That the proprietors of taverns, stores, stages, steamboats, rail roads, and other

stores, stages, steamboats, rail roads, and other places and vehicles of public accommodation. and also of manufactories and public works, who have excluded from their premises intoxi-cating liquor, have taken a course adapted to promote the benefit, and they ought to receive

he countenance and support of the community.

11. Resolved, That the practice of excluding atoxicating liquor from celebrations of the aniversary of our national independence, and niversary of our national independence, and other public occasions, is adapted to promote other public occasions, is adapted to promote mittee, to be by them submitted to the Convention if they should deem it expedient—that in

Dr. Edwards also presented the following eign countries appear to be receiving from the solutions:—
1. Resolved, That the great benefits of the States, for the promotion of temperance, are resolutions:—
1. Resolved, That the great benefits of the temperance reformation are such as to call for devout gratitude to the Author of all good, and for renewed and persevering efforts from all, for the promotion throughout the world of this great and good cause.
2. Resolved, That the progress which has been effected whenever suitable efforts have been effected whenever suitable efforts have proposed and provided the proposed and paragraphs.

oisons, to be used as a beverage, to foreign orts, especially to the unenlightened and par-ally civilized nations and tribes of the human unily, is in our view MORALLY WRONG, adapted to ruin the bodies and souls of men and to rank its authors among the destroyers

15. Resolved, That the plan of the American Temperance Society, in embodying the princi-ples and facts concerning the nature and effects f intoxicating liquor, which for ten years they have been collecting, in a volume of "Perma-nent Temperance Documents," to be put as far as practicable, into the hands of all profes-sional men, teachers of youth, and educated young men, in our country, is highly judicion and we would recommend to all friends of h ids of hu manity to assist them in all suitable ways in carrying the abovementioned plan into full exe-

16. Resolved, That the extracts from the be and convincing species of evidence, and to make known the results to the world.

5. Resolved, That as intoxicating liquor is a mocker, in proportion as men use it as a beverage they will not be likely to judge concerning the propriety of thus using it, as they would preornmend to the friends of temperance they not use it.

6. Resolved, That as abstinence from the use of the sound is hereby reconvenient to the extracts from the above mentioned work which have been embodied in the "Temperance Manual," for the
use of the young men in the United States, is
in our view adapted to do great good, and we
would recommend to the friends of temperance
to put a copy of it in every family.

17. Resolved, That it be and is hereby re-

commended to each state society, to take the general superintendence of temperance opera-tions within their own limits; to employ one or more permanent agents from temperance socie-ties in every district; and procure the regular circulation of some temperance publications to every family that is disposed to receive it

cipal, where they will be under his constant car "4w Aug. 12.

tries should be collected and embodied in some general publication, and through that be transmitted to all parts of the world—that the benefits of the observation, experience, and efforts of each part may be enjoyed by the whole.

19. Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested, as soon as practicable, to commence, at some central place, such a publication, to be a feeder, as a great principles and farts, of all other publication. o great principles and facts, of all other publito great principles and racts, of an other point cations whose proprietors may choose to avail themselves of it; to open correspondences with distinguished friends of temperance, in all coun-tries, and take measures to collect information, and to extend its circulation and influence thereacheauther work.

throughout the world. 20. Resolved, That as the promotion of temperance, with its inestimable blessings, is the sole object of temperance societies, to the promotion of that all their efforts should be wisely

motion of that all their efforts should be wisely, efficiently, and perseveringly directed, and that all local societies be requested to take such a course as will, in their view, most effectually accomplish the object.

21. Resolved, That the embodying of all the members of families, Sabbath Schools, and literary associations, embracing children as well as adults, into temperance societies, wherever they are disposed to unite in them, is in our view one of the "suitable ways" of promoting this cause.

Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, to consider the expediency of sending a delegation to all parts of our country, and also to foreign countries, to confer with the friends of temperance, with regard to the means of promoting this cause, to collect and diffuse information, and unite the counse's and efforts of all friends of temperance in extending its blessings among the people.

23. Resolved, That as the premotion of this

cause increases the means and facilitates the acquisition of property, and augments all the sources of national wealth, prosperity and happiness, it be, and hereby is, respectfully suggested, to the patriotic of every description, especially the opulent, whether, should they further the content of the patriotic of every description, especially the opulent, whether, should they further the patriotic of every description.

pecially the opulent, whether, should they furnish pecuniary means for me universal diffusion
of information on this subject, they would not
become emiment benefactors of our race,
24. Resolved, That as the influence of woMAS is essential to the promotion and permanent prosperity of every great and good cause,
and as she, and those whom she holds most
dear, have been, and while the use of intoxicating liquor continues must be, among the greatest sufferers from its effects: and as abstinence
from its use would effectually and forever prefrom its use would effectually and forever pre vent these evils, and greatly promote the inter-ests of her own sex, and it is to be hoped that she will in all places and at all times give this use the all-pervading and all-conquering inence of her own delicate and lovely example

These were passed unanimously, and generally without much discussion. In illustration to the 14th, Dr. Edwards read the following ter which he has recently received from a istinguished gentleman in Persia;—

nformation, I will reply in the order in which name them.

1. What are the habits of the people, with re-

while I search in vain, among the people round me for a single trait, that ennobles my native country, one circumstance, which is characteristic alike of Persia and America, is ost daily thrust upon my view—that circum oce is beastly Intemperance.

innee is beastly Intemperance.

II. What are the principle means of intoxication; among what classes, and to what extent loss that vice prevail?

The intoxicating article most used here, is he wine of the country, which is very abundant. Another article, considerably used, is degrack. apes after the wine is extracted. European quors are also rolling in upon the country like flood; and our missionary brethren, who we just arrived, were preceded but one week, a caravan, bearing, among other poisons of same kind, eighteen barrels of New England st intolerable loads that are only to degrade he species that drive them incomparatively is selow themselves! I see no other article of American manufacture in the market here, but Rum! Can the enterprising of my country, send to Persia, no better representative? nay the American churches multiply their misionaries to this country, if it were merely to teal the diseases sown by their New England

Rum!

I may say, in general, that intemperance prevails among all classes, in Persia. Many, a great many, of the Nestorians are intemperante; the Armenians are fearfully so; and the Georgians, of whom there are many, in this part of Persia, are yet more brutalized by the prevalence of drunkenness. The Mohammedans too, are becoming very intemperate Though their Prophet, as you are awae, forbade the use of wine, and, as he supposed, of nade the use of wine, and, as he supposed, of all intoxicating drinks, inasmuch as the art of listillation was then unknown, still multitudes, distillation was then unknown, still multitudes, in the face of what they acknowledge to be a divine prohibition, give themselves up to habitual intemperance. While they despise the Christian population, as they detest the dogs in the streets, and the swine they shamelessly wallow with the Christian, in the filthiest of his vices. The cetent, to which intemperance with the nominal

intemperance prevails ong the nominal Christians of this ou may infer from two or three facts. The abbath is particularly devoted to intoxication.

The nummery of their religious forms is recated at a very early hour in the morning, and
the rest of the day is fully given up to carousal. During their numerous fasts, the more rigid part abstain from the use of wine; but in anti-cipation of the abstinence, and to make up for it, each fast is commenced and closed by a drunken revel. And such is the impression which the intemperance of the nominal Chris tians here makes upon their musselman neigh-bors, that, whenever a Mohammedan is seen intoxicated, his countrymen tauntingly exclaim, that man has left Mohammed, and has gone to

The regular business of the Convention is The regular business of the Conventions considered as having been brought to a close this evening, but another session will be held tomorrow, to discuss other resolutions which in-dividuals have to propose. We can only say now that it has been a grand convention, and that its effects cannot fail to be of great and permanent benefit in further eniperance throughout the world.—Landmark.

High Price of Grain accounted for .- The New Tiga Price of Grain accounted for.—The New York Transcript states, that there are about a dozen Distilleries, in that city, and in Brooklyn and vicinity— engaged in convecting rye and corn into whiskey. Between 125,000 and 150,000 bushels of those ins are thus monthly used-making 1,500,000 ushels annually.

Gold Coinage.—Amount coined at the Mint with-in the month of July last (of which \$110,297 in quarter cagles.) \$220,102.

"State of the Treasury."—By an official docu-nent, published in the Globe of Wednesday, it ap-ears that on the first of August, the amount of money the Treasury, subject to draft, as shown by the unning account of the Treasurer, was \$36,554,945

Mr. William Dukehart, of Baltimore, has invented very family that is disposed to receive it a new method of making harness. Sewing is done away with, and copper rivets used. It is said to be more durable and economical.

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HE Next Term of this School will commence on the first day of September. The number of pupils is trily limited to forty. The attention of parents is desirated to the first the state of the parents of placing their daughters in a school, where will enjoy the personal instruction, as well as general reintendance of the Principal, is especially invited to school.

of the next term.

Application for admission into either department can be made through the Post Office, or by leaving the name of the pupil with the Principal, at his house No. 26 Beacon street; where also parents can be furnished with a circular containing the plan of education, terms, &c.

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Boston, August 5, 1836.

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sy of the Board of Trustees. 68. Auc. 5.

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Applicate.
Mann.
4w.

THE Fall Term at this Institution will commence on Thursday, the first day of September next, and continue eleven weeks.

The care of the Theological department will devoice on Rev. Renj. P. Stone. The Teacher's Class, and the Academical department will continue under the superintendential department.

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I have had an opportunity of examining, in part, a work of Mr. John Hall, on the education of youth. From the examination, and from my long acquaintance with Mr. Hall, and my knowledge of his practical good sense as the head of a namerous family, I should, as a futher, greatly desire to have a copy of his work for my own personal hearefit; and I have every reason to believe that its merita would be fully appreciated by an intelligent public.

Aug. 12,

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Education HOFWYL.

Annals of Education; have recently received a letter, of which the following is, and it the more cheerfully eAnnals, because it will furnable hints in regard to defects the are said a common in the same said. able bins in the U

ch are sadly common in the U

cell as in other countries, and

corry that I cannot offer a begret that any misapprehen

ches of Howfyl should have

istake which is here corrected TRANSLATION.

r,-The account you have in.—The account you have you of education, and of my estimate the "American Annals of Educates the most complete view what ared of my plans, and of the I employ for their accomplishm manerous inquiries addressed to quince, show me how extensive is circulated, in the old and new wars, therefore, to request, that you me to have recourse to it, in ord danger to which we are exposed by to which this account appears to rise.

It would seem that it has inspire that we can accomplish miracles, the evils resulting from all the mistre still committed in education most civilized nations. The increase of requests which are made care pupils who were spoiled foundations of their character, an in their morals, long before the idecited of sending them to Hofwy to protest publicly against applies

foundations of their character, an in their morals, long before the ided colored of sending them to Hofwy to protest publicly against applied nature. These institutions ough serred as an asylum, destined to desate in the best manner, childres mble those of whom our Savior such is the kingdom of heaven; a demed worthy of his blessing. Hot he regarded as a hospital for these moral diseases, which are treatly of the errors of the middle gated from generation to general present day; or of those produced for selecting in the anna from generation to generate the day; or of those produced dern civilization. The ama

of modern civilization. The ana those faults with ancient errors, more dangerous the characteristic situtions that persevere in those ples which their predecessors have oucceeding ages, as a pious and agecy. It is desirable, therefore carrally known that I have excluestablishments, many youth, corrunnappy manner; and that matured obliges me to refuse, with increasing schools for all pupils from foreign schools for plination is made.

I have too often discovered that the for the pupils of institution have described, to comprehend, n

consider as tyrants, or as upper their parents, the instructors whom to respect and love as their second their parents, the instructors whom to respect and love as their second their best friends. Pupils of the their best friends. Pupils of this have become completely strangers to picty towards their guardians which is ments ought to preserve cons consider teachers and pupils as opties with distinct interests; or, at being such that the pupils and the latter having the right of They cannot understand our designant the latter having the right of They cannot understand our designants, who seek to direct and reschildren, in order to improve their and secure their happiness. They the lowest or the most sordid motivity is done to furnish an education truly and entirely disinterested, an education truly and entirely disinterested, an education truly and their greatest pleasure in defeated that which are made for their impiantead of co-operating in them, and in their own best interests as idents which are made for their impiantead of co-operating in them, and in their own best interests as idents which are made for their impiantead of co-operating in them, and in their own best interests as idents which are the trachers. In the purest atmosphere becomes info

success of their teachers. In f.
purest atmosphere becomes infe
i individuals on whom its purirt the most salutary influences,
) too many cases, the children w to us, appear to have learned more of firms and opinions, than of the truth gospel. They do not seem to in religion has any thing to do with ed appears strange to them, that the Biba a subject of study in school; and ed to ridicule the idea truths of religion, and the dutie ey are not sensible of any obliga precepts of our Saviour in the us of life and in all their intere ns of life and in all their intered in fellow-men, and especially in the sts between teachers and pupils; beciences appear to be inaccess resentations which are made to the piect. They seem to understand the laws and arbitrary punishments by have not openly transgressed by consider themselves innocent at the pain they may have caused wever serious the disorder they duced, in direct contravention of scept of Christ, 'Do unto others at others should do unto you.' To other the state of the serious that they have caused were the serious the disorder they have been serious to the serious they are serious they are

others should do unto you.' It oftens should do unto you.' It often, that their educators ha with any thing but their extensive have nothing to do with the and feelings, however perverted—and consider it enough if they be.' Christian kindness to fulfil, or as a cite their jealousy, with the extess whom they endeavor to gain a rather as accomplices. They free, equally incapable of understate pirit of fraternal kindness and make we endeavor to cultivate amon members of one family. The studie who are thus perverted, have becomes of torment to them—apparer squence of defective methods of its of the arbitrary discipline by which uence of defective methods of at the arbitrary discipline by which forced,—instead of being, as they if if greatest pleasure. Their come less perverted, appear to them on traitors to their party, whom the cessary to restrain by threats if the cessible to correction.

estible to corruption.

ach pernicious perversions of ought to be unknown here to maintain the character important design. Its atmosphere of oure; and every individual should who cannot appear to the character in the char ded who cannot appreciate its chanly in this way that the object of is can be accomplished, in a cours
ich is incomprehensible to those i by considerations purely mere thless in regard to all those vir-tic only permanent value to h